The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended, the Public Press Excepted.
Mr. J. L. TOOLE for One Night more.
Every Evening Miss Cuthbert and Mr. Bruce Norton.
On this (SATURDAY) EVENING, August 27th, the performances will commence with the celebrated drama of THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN—Andrew, Mr. Norton.
After which the laughable Farce of DOMESTIC ECONOMY—John Grumley, Mr. J. L. Toole; Mrs. Grumley, Miss Annie Parker.
After which the laughable Farce of BROTHER BILL AND ME—Benjamin Wiggles, Mr. J. L. Toole; Martha Maggles, Miss Fanny Bland.
The Entertainments to be followed by the Renowned Sable Harmonists, who are engaged for Six Nights.
To be followed by a New and Original Farce entitled FRENCH BEFORE BREAKFAST, or Ici on Parle Francais. Mr. Spriggins, Mr. J. L. Toole; Anna Maria, Miss Cuthbert.
☞ Mr. ROBSON will appear on MONDAY.
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY) A MILITARY BAND WILL ATTEND.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—LESSEES, MESSRS. H. WEBB and T. KIRBY.
THE LAST NIGHT.
When the Gardens positively close for the Season.
On Friday, by permission, the splendid Band of the 80th Regiment will attend and Perform a variety of Popular Music. Entertainments on the Grounds at 6 o'clock; in the Hall at half-past 7. Arthur May Nelson, Wit, par excellence, Rock-Melodist, Inventor and Performer on the Lignum Phonicon, improver of the ancient Dulcimerean Lyre.—The Sable Harmonists Programme, from which choice selections will be made as usual.—Signor Logrenzi, the Royal Magician. Magic Wonders, the celebrated Handkerchief Trick. Distribution of Musical Instruments, Bon-Bons, &c. The entertainments will conclude with a Magnificent Picture of the Siege of Canton, Painted by Weir and numerous Assistants, and produced with due regard to Historical Facts. To conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnic Artist to the Lord Lieutenant. Admission 1s.

ROTUNDA, DUBLIN—ONE WEEK.
☞ IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
THIS DAY, at Two and Eight o'clock,
THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Will be seen with the Aztecs, Miss Flora, a full-grown Female of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE,
Three Feet Eight Inches in Height, from the Wilds of South Africa, in 1850. The Tribe to which she belongs subsist upon berries, plants, and insects. They have no language. They communicate with each other by signs and clucking. This is the only one ever seen in England. She has been taught to speak English and play the Piano.
Mr. CHARLES SINCLAIR, the great
VENTRILOQUIST!!!
Every Exhibition.
The Music with the Aztec Exhibition will consist of The Five Highland Bell Ringers in full costume.
Mr. SINCLAIR on the Aerial Flutina.
Pianoforte—Miss E. Butler; and Mr. Walter J. Morris on the Crystal Ophonic.
Admission to the Whole—Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s.; Second Seats, 6d. See Bills.

ROYAL C[illegible]LEGE OF SURGEONS IRELAND.
Mr. Benjamin Hinde, A.B., Trinity College, Dublin, Son of the late Benjamin Hinde, of 11, Hardwicke-street, and Tarbert, Co. Kerry, Esq., having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, obtained Letters Testimonial, qualifying him to practice Surgery.
(By order of the Council,)
JOHN BRENNAN, Secretary.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY—CITY ELECTION.
A large number of objections having been served on the Conservative Electors, all persons who have received same are requested *carefully to preserve them*, and bring or send them to the Conservative Registration Committee, at their rooms, 28, College Green, on and after Monday next, that the requisite means may be taken to preserve their franchise.
By Order,
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON,
17th August, 1859. Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.
The Corporation of Dublin having, at the request of the Society for Promoting the Social Improvement of the Working Classes, kindly consented to supply water, free of expense, for Public Drinking Fountains, and to erect such as this Association shall provide, the Committee solicit Subscriptions to enable them to procure a suitable number for this City.
The following subscriptions have been promised:—

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for several Ornamental Fountains in various parts of the city	£100	0	0
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, ...	5	0	0
Charles G. Malone, Esq., ...	6	0	0
Alexander Parker, Esq., ...	5	0	0
Jonathan Pim, ...	10	0	0
Alderman Atkinson, ...	5	0	0
Richard Allen, Esq., ...	8	10	[illegible]
Thomas Pim, Esq., ...	10	0	0
Alexander Findlater, Esq., ...	20	0	0
James Haughton, Esq., ...	8	0	0
William Harvey Pim, Esq., ...	10	0	0
Alfred H. Middleton, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Thomas Pim, jun.	5	0	0
J. Edmundson & Co.	5	0	0

Subscriptions will be received by Alexander Parker, Esq., 59, William-street; Alderman Atkinson, 31, College-green; and by Thomas Pim, jun., 75 South Great George's-street; John R. Wigham, 35, Capel-street, Honorary Secretaries; or Charles G. Malone, South Great George's-street, Treasurer.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9¼ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 „ do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do. do. 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. „
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside „ 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside „ 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multifarnham only.
Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.
FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham—
First Class.....Five Shillings.
Second Class.....Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

Shipping.

YACHT FOR SALE.—For Sale, the Cutter Yacht "Wave," 20 tons O.M.; copper bottomed and fastened; at present lying in Kingstown harbour. She was newly fitted out this season, has a new suit of sails by Lapthorn, and is fully found in every way.
Apply to Mr. BOND, the Owner, Royal Irish Yacht Club, Kingstown.

SUMMER STEAM EXCURSIONS.

The "MARS" (weather permitting) is intended to Sail on WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 31st, from the Custom House Quay, Dublin, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, for Kingstown; Fare 6d.
From Kingstown at Twelve o'clock,
By the Bailey, Nose of Howth, Ireland's Eye, Lambay, St. Patrick's Island, Rock-a-bill, and back to Kingstown. Fare 1s. 6d.
From Kingstown for DUBLIN at 6 o'clock p.m. Fare 6d.
Tickets issued at No. 46, North-wall; CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, Eden Quay; and on board.

Sermons.

THE REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS will Preach (D.V.) in the METROPOLITAN (late Music) HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, on to-morrow (SUNDAY) afternoon, the 28th instant, at Three o'clock, and again in the Evening, at Seven o'clock; and in the Evenings of TUESDAY and THURSDAY following, at Eight o'clock.
OPEN TO ALL—NO COLLECTION.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) in the SCOTS' CHURCH, YORK-STREET, KINGSTOWN, On Sabbath, 28th August, 1859,
BY THE
REV. JOHN HALL,
of Mary's-abbey,
When Special Collections will be made on behalf of the Funds of the Congregation.

Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr. Henry, Sorrento Terrace, Dalkey Patrick Reid, Esq., Royal Bank; Charles Hopes, Esq., Merrion-avenue; Frederick C. Ferguson, Esq., De Vesci-terrace; Thomas Wilson, Esq., Tivoli-terrace; Gilbert Cockburn, Esq., Great Brunswick-street; or by the Senior Minister of the Congregation, the Rev. John Armstrong, addressed to 6, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown.
Divine Service at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven o'clock, Evening.
The Rev. H. P. Charlton, of Burt, Londonderry, will preach in the above Church, on SABBATH, the 4th Sept., 1859.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS, ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1859.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. A. RUDD, A.B., Missionary to the Roman Catholics in Connemara.
Subject—"The Christian's Hopes."—Titus ii. 13, 14.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-Schol. I.C.M.
Subject—"The Pope and the Pastoral."—2 Thess. ii. 3, 4.
3. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Fishamble-street, 7 p.m., Rev. W. D. LONG, M.A., Rector of Bermondsey.
Subject—"The Revival in the North."
4. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7. p.m., Rev. R. RUDD, A.B.
Subject—"The Blessed Virgin Mary a Saint, but not a Saviour—the Glories of Mary opposed to the Gloriesof Jesus."
1. Is it not a fact that all those awakened in the recent revival, Roman Catholics as well as others, found their hope on "the word of the Truth of the Gospel" as contained in the Canonical Books of the Holy Scriptures?—See 2 Tim. iii 15-17.
2. Is it not a fact that they all, Roman Catholics as well as others, call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ alone, as the *only* "name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved"?—See Acts iv. 12.
3. Is it not also true that all those who have been thus enlightened, Roman Catholics among the rest, ascribe the whole merit and glory of their conversion to the grace of God and the work of the Redeemer?—See Titus iii. 4, 5.
4. Do they not all likewise, Roman Catholics and Protestants, express deep conviction of sin, and a sense of their utter unworthiness of, and utter inability to work out for themselves, this great salvation?—See Eph. ii. 8, 9, 10.
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

Appeal.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.
NEW ZEALAND.
The undersigned are now able to state that the above-named lady has been appointed MATRON of the Emigrant Ship, *Regina*, which is to sale on the 29th instant, for NEW ZEALAND. Her children will be taken with her at half the usual fare, while she herself obtains a free passage and rations, as matron.
The object of this second appeal, therefore, under the above heading is to solicit a few contributions from those whom the Lord has blessed with means to enable the family to avail themselves of the providential opening to purchase a necessary outfit, and, if at all practicable, to procure a PIANO FORTE, the possession of which in NEW ZEALAND would secure with God's blessing, a livelihood for the Lady and her family amongst the colonists, whose children she could instruct in music.
About 18*l.* have been contributed, and if about 40*l.* additional were subscribed, an interesting family would be provide for, and the Wife and Children enabled to rejoin the Parent from whom they have been so long and so widely separated.
It is seldom that an opportunity occurs of doing so much certain good by a small outlay, and it is with confidence that the undersigned present the case for the consideration of all Christian People.
N.B.—The vessel sails on the 29TH AUGUST instant.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D., 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., 28, Upper Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, 57, Rutland-square, West

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Number 58, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SONS, House Agents, 110, Grafton-street; to Mr. H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmorland-street; or to Mr. P. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, &c., 23, South Frederick-street.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES,
23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE,	UPPER MERRION-STREET,
UPPER MOUNT-STREET,	UPPER LEESON-STREET,
LOWER LEESON-STREET,	UPPER BAGGOT-STREET,
WELLINGTON-ROAD,	LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET,	GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET, &c.

At Rents of from £40 to £150 a-year.
MOLESWORTH-STREET, DAWSON-STREET, AND DAME-STREET—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.
At RATHMINES, ROUNDTOWN, and DUNDRUM—Several Houses, with and without Land, at from £40 to £400 a-year.
With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

LOANS on PERSONAL SECURITY of from 100*l.* to 500*l.*, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of London. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices, of equal long standing and respectability.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices..... { 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £20 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary.
109, Grafton-street.
M.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

North British Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
SECURITY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000,
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £984,000.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.
Nine-tenths (90 per cent.) of the Profits; or *in other words the whole of the Profits arising from the Life Business, after setting aside one-tenth for the guarantee, are divided among the Assured entitled to participate.* At the last declaration of Profits, the Bonus additions ranged from 25s. to 85s. per cent. per annum on the sums Assured.
NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
To meet the exigencies of parties, and to render the benefits of Life Assurance more generally available, the Directors have adopted the following new and important principles:—
1. APPLICATION OF PROFITS TO THE PURCHASE OF AN ANNUITY.
By this system party not only secures the payment of the sum in the event of his death before 65, but at his option he may convert the Policy with its Bonuses into an equivalent Annuity, commencing at 65.
2. HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.
By which a party may secure all the benefits of the Half Credit System without any debt being incurred.
3. DOUBLE INSURANCE SYSTEM.
By which, for a moderate uniform Premium, a Policy may be insured, which will increase each year until in twenty years the sum in the Policy is doubled. The system is particularly advantageous to young lives.
For further explanation of these new principles, and for the Rates applicable thereto, see the Company's Prospectus, which may be had at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Company INSURES against FIRE—Silk, Cotton, Woollen, and Flax Mills, Buildings of all descriptions, Furniture, Stock in Trade, Merchandise, Agricultural Stock, Implements of Husbandry, and effects of every kind, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk.
HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCESS-STREET, Edinburgh.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
DUBLIN BRANCH.
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
LOCAL AGENTS,
HENRY DOWNES, 8, COLLEGE-GREEN.
DAVID ROGERSON, 20, WEST ARRAN-STREET.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE
DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

TO INVALIDS.
THE WATER CURE.
MOYVALLEY HOUSE is again open for Patients, conducted by the Proprietor, P. Jack, M.R.C.S.A. Beautiful Demesnes, Salubrious Air and pure Springs. The district peculiarly suited for the successful treatment of Chest and other diseases. No spot in England, Scotland, or Ireland more so, (not excepting Malvern, or, Bridge of Allan).
Mr. Jack may be consulted in Dublin every Tuesday, from 1 till 2 o'Clock, at Mr. David Gowan's, No. 6, Lower Sackville-street. For Prospectus apply to the Proprietor, Moyvalley House, Moyvalley, Enfield.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward he movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, and those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled to guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Publications.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION,
3rd and 4th Thousand.—Price One Penny,
Price One Penny.
WITH SOME ADDITIONAL MATTER.
TRACT No. I.
Being an address on National Education to the Protestant Inhabitants of the Parish of Clonmel, by the Rev. W. A. Willock, D.D.
To be had of all Booksellers.

Sec, Sewed, Price One Shilling.
OBSERVATIONS on the Position occupied by the Corporation of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, with reference to the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland. By RAWDON MACNAMARA,
Licentiate, Fellow, and Member of Council, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Examiner on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, Queen's University in Ireland; Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Ledwich School of Medicine and Surgery, Peter-street, Dublin, &c., &c.
Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill, 50, Upper Sackville-street.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Bugles, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos,
Tenor, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, Westland Row. M. GUNN and SON respectfully announce their RETURN from LONDON, where they have purchased largely from
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.
To meet the approbation and favour of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Premises, which now contains a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM, EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.
New Pianos from Twenty-two Guineas on Hire at 12s. 6d. per month.
PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner, in Town or Country, at small

Cards.

MR. GAY, DENTIST,
5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)
An artificial Set of Teeth from £3 10 0
Single Tooth from 0 3 6
Operations equally moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Ghiselmen's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, to all its apartments, to render it a comfortable home for Families, Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone, calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Appartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentleman. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

HOWTH.—PARTIES VISITING this delightful locality are respectfully requested to give THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL a trial. The situation is first-rate, overlooking the Harbour Ireland's Eye, &c., and close to the Railway Terminus. A splendid Ball Room for Pic Nics. Pic Nic Parties supplied on the shortest notice.
Beds and Sitting Rooms on reasonable terms, with first-class Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.

WICKLOW Railway and Marine Hotel, situate in the centre of the beautiful Murrough at Wicklow. The nobility, gentry, and public, are most respectfully informed, that the above splendid Hotel is now open for their reception, replete with every comfort, including Baths. The Wines, Provisions, &c., are of the best quality.
J. SOFSLAW, late of the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge (the Proprietor), begs to assure the public that every possible exertion shall be made to deserve their support.
A table d'hote every Sunday at five o'clock.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street, (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

JOHN SHERIDAN'S OLD-ESTABLISHED DYEING and SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 27, PIMLICO, EARL of MEATH'S Liberty, Dublin,
Where every description of HOUSE DRAPERY, &c., is done in the most satisfactory manner.
All letters by post punctually attended to.

P. J. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to dispose of Household Furniture, Farming and other Agricultural Produce, at Two and a Half per Cent.
P. J. R. having discharged the duties of Manager to the Commercial Mart Company for several years, trusts he will give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.

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J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every accommodation made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

JOSEPH HIGGINS, WHIP AND THONG MAKER,
Gig, Car, Four in hand, Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Lounging Whips,
9, WICKLOW STREET, DUBLIN.
Gentlemen's Walking Canes mounted in the neatest manner. All orders punctually attended to.

Miscellaneous.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
306, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL SALT.
21 Tons of best Agricultural Salt delivered, in bulk or bags, of two cwt. each, to Railway or Canal, at lowest price.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT STREET.
☞ Gilcruix, Crosby, and Seaton Moor Coals.
Irish and English Salt.
No charge for hire of Sacks.
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OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—185, Piccadilly, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for this Manufacture of* good taste, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslees, &c.
. Good Pure Mattresses unequalled in price or value.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS BROTHERS, and POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their
NINE-ELMS CEMENT STORES,
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Near the Custom House, DUBLIN.

JOHN HENDERSON,
TIMBER AND SLATE MERCHANT,
AND SAW MILLS,
DONNYBROOK,
AND 149 and 150 TOWNSEND-STREET.
Importer of Fire-clay, Bricks, Blocks, Ridge Tiles, &c., improved patent Malt Kiln, Oven and Flooring Tiles, English Red Stock and Bath Bricks.
Articles of Fire-clay, to any pattern, for Gas works or other purposes, made to order.
AGENT TO FERGUSON, MILLER & CO., GLASGOW And for DOULTON'S Sewerage Pipes.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL,
PATRICK BIRNIE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the Pre-Cholera quality of his
CROWN, BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD and DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
6, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
A few Tons of Tallow Cinders for sale.

GENTLEMEN should be aware of the now admitted fact that the best cut and most elegantly finished Coats produced in Dublin, are those manufactured by the firm of ROGERS, BAKER & CO. The peculiar feature of these Garments is the expansiveness of the breast and shoulder, thereby providing for the muscular development of the chest and imparting a tapered symmetry to the waist. By this means a distinguished effect is produced, which commands the admiration of every man of taste.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

JERSEY PEARS.
P. KIRBY begs to call the attention of his Customers and the Public to the above delicious fruit, which he has received, in addition to his varied and well-selected stock of Melons, Peaches, Nectarines, Grapes, &c., &c., which he receives from his gardens daily.
Bouquets, Fruits, and Flowers, packed and forwarded to all parts of the country.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND
KILLERTER GARDENS.

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SUMMER DRESS COAT,.....	21s 0d
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SUMMER SLEEVE CAPE,.....	20s 0d
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SUMMER WALKING COAT,.....	20s 0d
SUMMER TWEED SUITS,.....	21s 0d
SUMMER ANGOLA SUITS,.....	40s 0d
SUMMER MIXTURE SUITS,.....	50s 0d
SUMMER TWEED TROUSERS,....	14s 0d
SUMMER ANGOLA TROUSERS,....	16s 0d
SUMMER CHECK TROUSERS,....	17s 6d
SUMMER MIXTURE TROUSERS,..	20s 0d
SUMMER TWEED VESTS,.....	6s 0d
SUMMER ANGOLA VESTS,.....	7s 6d

UPWARDS.

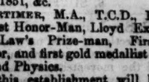
SUMMER CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG.
All who would dress their children fashionably, becomingly, and cheaply, will do well to make their purchases from B. HYAM'S Extensive and varied Stock, which comprises every description of Juvenile Attire, the celebrated Belt Dress Suits, at 9s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.; also the new Grecian Suits, at 18s. 6d. and 20s., so much in demand last season, are now ready for selection in new styles and materials.
FOR THE SUMMER.
B. HYAM'S Order Department is supplied with Materials of every possible description for CAPES, COATS, TROUSERS, WAISTCOATS, &c. Suits complete for Half-dress, Undress, and Professional Purposes from 45s to 100s; Pages' Suits from 30s; Footmens' Suits from 65s; Coachmens' Suits from 70s; and Stable Suits from 32s
With Ready-made Liveries always in Stock of every description.

B. HYAM has now in Stock Superior Black Cloths and Clerical Mixtures, Double and Single-Milled Doeskins, Plain Black Barathea and Corded Silks, Black Cashmeres, &c. admirably adapted for Clerical wear.
With an immense assortment of Summer Clerical Clothing, Ready-made for immediate requirement.

FOR THE PRESENT HOT WEATHER.
GENTLEMEN'S
ALPACA SLEEVE CAPES, LOUNGE, SEA-SIDE and OFFICE COATS, &c., in the leading Styles of the Season, from 8s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.,
with an immense assortment in
ALPACA and LIGHT CLOTHING,
FOR YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.
B. H Y A M,
80, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Summer Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents, viz:—that we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best Goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trowsers.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 & 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET*,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Mid-day Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.



SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

NEW DESIGNS IN FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, ELECTRO PLATE, &c.
My stock of the above embraces every novelty, either for use or ornament. My Electro-plate is on the best hard metal, and as white as sterling silver, warranted in every day use to last and wear as well.
In Jewellery, my Chains, Rings, Broaches, Armlets, Lockets, &c., are all at maker's prices.
Second-hand Diamonds, Ornaments, always in stock.
Old Gold, Diamonds, &c., purchased or exchanged.
THOMAS BRUNKER.
111 GRAFTON-STREET, (Opposite the Provost's House.)

NEW FILTER.—The great desideratum of the present day—Pure Water—is now happily accomplished by the recent invention of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. The plan hitherto adopted of allowing water to pass through layers of loose sand, gravel, and charcoal has been found in many instances to be wholly inoperative in rendering the water entirely free from impurities. This defect has been remedied by the simple substitution of a ball of Moulded Carbon or Charcoal. The peculiar property possessed by this substance of absorbing gases renders it greatly superior to any other yet known as a filtering medium. Innumerable experiments have been made upon rain, river and pond waters impregnated with noxious matters, and the result invariably has been that, when passed through the Moulded Carbon; they were rendered perfectly inodorous, bright, sparkling and wholesome.
GREGG AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Filters applicable for every purpose, from 8s. upwards.

Education.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION.
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
LATE REV. DR. WALLS.

Principals.
MR. WILLIAM HEASLE, M.A., T.C.D., Ex-Classical Sizar, Classical first Honor-Man Prize-Man in English Composition. *First* Classical Scholar, 1851, &c.
MR. WILLIAM MORTIMER, M.A., T.C.D., Ex-Science Sizar, first Honor-Man, Lloyd Exhibitioner, Bishop Law's Prize-man, First Senior Moderator, and first gold medallist in Mathematics and Physics.

The business of this establishment will be resumed on Monday, August 16th, when the Principals request a punctual attendance of the pupils.
The kind attention of the public is respectfully drawn to the following facts:—
1st.—That Mr. Heasle and Mr. Mortimer are each of them qualified to give the education which they profess to give.
2nd.—That the pupils *exclusively* prepared by them have obtained and are obtaining high distinctions similar to their own.
The truth of the former of these statements may be easily tested by reference to the Dublin University Calendar, and in proof of the latter a list of honours obtained by the pupils during this current year is subjoined.
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, HILARY TERM, 1859.
Mr. Flynn, 1st Honor in Science.
Mr. Hume, 2nd Honor in Classics.
Mr. Grahame, 2nd Honor in Classics.
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, TRINITY TERM, 1859.
Mr. Flynn, 1st Honor in Science.
Mr. Wm. Hassard, 2nd Honor in Science.
TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, SIZARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1859.
Mr. Grahame, Classical Sizarship.
Mr. Grahame was the only Pupil educated in any of the Schools of Dublin or its vicinity who was successful on this occasion, and he was prepared exclusively by Mr. Heasle, in the *School*, without any College grinding; and Pupils similarly prepared by Mr. Heasle have, during the last Seven Years, obtained fifteen high places at Entrance, and fifteen Sizarships.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Friday, 26th August.

The English Funds have been very steady to-day, at a slight decline of an eighth, caused, no doubt, more by the dull state of the market than from any other cause, as money is very cheap and plenty in London. The amount of business done here has been small; Consols receded a shade for cash, not quoted for account; New Threes also receded a shade for cash, not done for account; Bank Stock asked for, and last price would be given for it; City Debentures steady; nothing done in Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks advanced an eighth; Royals steady; British and Irish and City of Dublin Steam Shares on sale; National Insurance Shares asked for; Patriotics are also wanted; Gas shares steady; Caryaforts buyers at last price; General Mines asked for; Mining Company of Ireland sellers at 12½; Wicklow Coppers steady, rather sellers at 4½; Cork and Bandons for sale; Cork and Passage steady, sellers at price; Drogheda receded 2½, sellers; Wicklows receded an eighth; Dundalks for sale at 18½; Cashel Stock sellers at 105; Irish South-Easterns steady; Midlands and Warrenpoints maintain their previous price; Drogheda No. 8 Preference asked for; Dundalks steady, sellers at 19½; Limericks six per cents. for sale; Cashel Preference Stock offered at last price.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—August 27th.
Morning Tide, 7.10. Evening, 10.30.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be re-PLATED, RE-PAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A FOUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN,
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York), (8.) ...	*One p.m. August 30.*
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	*Six p.m., August 30.*
France, Italy, and Switzerland	*One and Six p.m. daily*
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	*Six p.m., daily.*

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed viâ Southampton, *will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

We publish to-day one letter out of many which we have received respecting the system pursued in the Marshalsea of Dublin. The letter is written by an eye-witness, who vouches for its truth. It reveals by no means the worst features of the prison, but there is something in the minuteness of the narrative which touches one. A gentleman,—for a gentleman may be unable at amoment to pay a debt,—is seized in the street; he has but a single half-crown in his pocket; he is dragged through the wicket and into the gaoler's room. He is minutely scrutinised by Deputy Governors, Turnkeys, Watchmen, and ferocious-looking women. The word to each is Shylock's "Gaoler, look to him; tell not me of mercy." Four shillings are demanded of him, in advance, as the price of future attendance. He gives the half-crown, and asks for patience and he will pay them all. The Gaolers of this model prison literally drag him to a vile den worse than the law assigns to thieves or murderers. There is a rotten paillasse and a fetid mattress, that is all. The light comes dimly through a grated window, and there he is lodged night after night. The last prisoner caught a fever in that cell. Picture to yourself what must be the thoughts of the present occupant!

We ask, is this to be longer tolerated? Are men imprisoned for debt to be treated infinitely worse than any criminals? We have been through our Convict Prisons and have seen the condemned working out their term of probation. There, we know, the law of kindness rules. But here, in a prison within a city which prides herself upon her benevolent institutions, men are treated as you would treat a vicious dog, to extort from them a balance of one shilling and sixpence. Air, light, clothing, are denied them. Locked up, they may grow ill, or mad, or beat their heads against stone walls. Who cares? They owe their Gaoler one and sixpence!

The most disheartening thing which affects a journalist is to find that men will read and applaud his censure of abuses, and go their way and think no more about it. We have told the public how exorbitant are the charges exacted even for shelter in this prison—exacted in advance from men who are in debt and unable to pay. We have shown how from four to six debtors are crowded into one frowsy room, which is bed-room, sitting-room, and eating-room. We have said that the humblest decencies of life are outraged, and that here are no separate wards for men and women. Men, several of them of good birth and position in society, being guilty of poverty, are guilty of that crime which English law visits with that severest punishment the loss of self-respect. They find their own clothes, food, and necessaries. If they cannot pay in advance for attendance, they are punished as drunken soldiers are punished. All this was stated, yet so far from public indignation being aroused such as that which threw down the Bastille, as if to brave the public, Gaolers thrust a man into a filthy dungeon in order to torture from him this bloodmoney of one shilling and sixpence.

A thorough and sweeping reform is needed, not merely as regards imprisonment for debt, but as respects this city prison. The remedy for both is simply to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in the case of fraud. The bankrupt who fails for hundreds of thousands of pounds is not compelled to pass through the disgusting ordeal of a Marshalsea. The poor industrious trader, who has met with losses, if he cannot pay his debt of a few pounds, is immured in a cell worse than any felon's. Have we come to this moral rule, that the more a man owes the more righteous his case? Are we to suppose that he who squandered the widow's or orphan's property, and dragged down hundreds to deplorable ruin, is a gentleman, and must be treated with judicial consideration; but the poor tradesman, whose industry lies in his hands, is to be the scapegoat for surly watchmen or irascible Goalers, and to be treated like a brute?

Some will say, "Abolish the creditor's power of seizing his debtor's person, and you abolish all our security for payment." Did these men think of this when they allowed or encouraged the debtor to contract the debt? All the while they were urging a man to take this article or that, the words uttered with a coaxing whisper were, "it is no matter what time you pay," "consult your own convenience," "we will book it to you," &c. Was the creditor then gloating over the power he would acquire of separating his victim from home, and friends, and wife, and child? And as he added a liberal per-centage to the natural price of the article, was he anticipating the additional hours of imprisonment he could enforce? Is the debtor the only culpable party? Is not the creditor to blame who gives credit to any one over whom his only hold is imprisonment? If a merchant will give credit in order to push sales and realsie a large profit, he should do so at his own risk. He should not have the power of shutting up a man within stone walls because he listened to his wheedling speeches. It is the part of the creditor to carry on his business with caution, prudence, and discretion, and he is not to revenge himself upon an unfortunate prisoner for his own indiscretion.

A debtor, on finding he could not pay off his incumbrances, should have a right to make a declaration to that effect, and to assign his property to trustees for the benefit of his creditors. On a day appointed he should appear before a Court of Insolvency, and "surrender," as in Bankruptcy. Then if fraud, connivance, or preference, or concealment of property should be detected, we do not object to his being imprisoned as a criminal, with hard labour if you will. Yet we would require that his prison should be as good and healthy as a convict prison. You are not to punish the fraudulent debtor more than the attempted murderer.

The present system of imprisonment for debt gives a most pernicious encouragement to reckless trading. A merchant pushes his goods upon a tradesman, or upon the young and inexperienced. By-and-bye, he sends his debtors to gaol, perhaps to obtain an unjust preference, perhaps to extort money from his friends. The really fraudulent debtor escapes easily. He files his petition, passes through the Court, pays his attorney ten or twenty pounds, and snaps his fingers at his creditors. The honest tradesman values his good name, and does not wish to figure in the Insolvent's Calendar. He hopes, by industry, perhaps to pay, yet he is the very person who suffers from the severity of the law. The money which should go to pay a portion of his debt is exhausted in paying attorneys, while in order to extort money from him he is placed where he cannot possibly earn any.

Until a law is passed abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud, let us at least act with some little regard to common humanity. Why should not the poor prisoner have, as the rules of the Marshalsea direct, a room for one shilling and fourpence a week? The prison was built at the expense of the citizens of Dublin, and no man ought by right to make a revenue from the Chambers. Why should not attendance be given at a less rate than sixteen shillings a week for each room? Why should not the decencies of life be somewhat consulted for? What is to prevent the separation of males and females in the prison? Why should not the bread and meat and milk be as good as that given to our felons? And why, if a man be unable to pay one shilling and sixpence in advance, is he to be thrust into a cell, the very existence of which in such a place is an outrage to every manly feeling?

The *Times* on the Prospects and Duty of the Tuscans:—

It would appear that the unanimity of the Italian people is not satisfactory to the Liberator of Italy. In the midst of their enthusiasm Parma, Modena, and Florence are under the presentiment of some heavy misfortune. The sun that first warmed them into action is retired behind a very dark cloud. There is a certain chilling severity about the countenance of the Liberator. He is not a man who likes to be trifled with. People ought to understand other people better. There is a certain delicacy of expression and phraseology of high disinterestedness which is never intended to be taken quite literally. The barrister and the physician enter into the minute circumstances of the client's or the patient's case, and tax all their energies to gain his cause or to kill his disease. It is all done from the purest motives. It would be unworthy of these liberal professions to suggest the idea of any sordid recompense. Yet everybody knows that there is a certain something which, although veiled in the obscurity of that learned word "*honorarium*," has a metallic sound and a yellow complexion; and everybody is well taught that if the ceremony of the *honorarium* be delayed or intermitted the careful attendance and the consoling sympathy will not long endure. These Italian Duchies do not seem to know the rules of good breeding in such matters. In spite of due warning given them from all parts of Europe they actually believe, or are proceeding as though they believed, that it was entirely for their *beaux yeux* that the Emperor of the French undertook to spend some 20,000,000*l.* and twenty or thirty thousand French lives. The service has been done; Austria has been made to decamp, the Grand Dukes are in exile, and the powerful ally has gone back like a gentleman to his own country again, leaving only some fifty thousand men *momentanement* to occupy Lombardy. So far as the Duchies are concerned nothing could possibly be better than his whole behaviour. But now comes the turn of the Duchies. The Liberator stands silent with his hands behind his back. What makes him so silent and so reserved? Why does he so evidently expect something to happen behind his back? Gentlemen of Tuscany, you have forgotten the usual thing—you have omitted the ceremony of the *honorarium*. Montanelli and Para reminded you of the necessity in vain. That silent figure is a wronged man. Even we rough, frank, candid English do not, when a gentleman tells us that he is our "most obedient, humble servant," take him at his word and send him our boots to black. Ye Italians, so delicate in finesse and so fine in policy, have not surely been guilty of the cheat of pretending to take words of ceremonial for words of meaning?

It is pretty clearly the opinion of Prince Ponia towski that his master has been "done," and he by no means disguises that opinion to the Tuscans. Everything had been so studiously left open for the Tuscans to do what was proper. The Sardinian Royal agents were all withdrawn, trustworthy Frenchmen were not absent, the freedom of election was guarded vigilantly; but unaccountably the electors would not elect. The Tuscans by their awkwardness have left the Emperor only a choice between a ridicule and a crime. He must either accept his position, or use or permit coercion. The Tuscans, however, complain that there has been no awkwardness on their side, that in full innocence of heart they believed they were to be free, and have used their freedom with a well moderated exultation. They do not see why they should have changed the rule of a stranger whom they did not like for that of a stranger whom they hate. When one of the old bucaniers was rescued by some Caribs from the hands of his white brethren who were going to hang him, he rejoiced, until he found that his deliverers had rescued him and were fattening him only that they might eat him. Tuscany protests that she desires neither to be hanged nor to be eaten, and all parties think her, in this, perverse and unreasonable. Austria concentrates her forces at Mantua, Sardinia receives orders to withdraw from all active assistence, and the Emperor Napoleon is asserted to have declared that he cannot prevent the armed interference of Austria to carry out the terms of the treaty of Villafranca. These rumours—which must be no more than rumours, which cannot have any foundation in reality—have spread blank consternation over the faces of the Tuscans. So much the worse for the Tuscans. All Europe has admired them for what they have not done, and for what they have said. It remains, however, to be seen what they will do. It unhappily seldom happens that prudence and moderation alone are sufficient to raise a nation of dependents into a nation of freemen. To be free, a nation must fight, or at least show itself ready to fight. "Blank consternation" will do no more than blank cartridge. The Tuscans and the Modenese and the Parmesans must do what all nations have done who are now free and independent—they must make manifest that they are ready to do that thing which it has ever been so hard for Italians to manage—that is to say, to fight for themselves. They must not lie down and wail, and hope for Germans and English to come and fight for them. They must not hope to hire new Sir John Hawkwood. They must not hope in a political knight-errantry which never did exist, nor in the mercenary aid of Free Lances, by which their country has in all ages been torn and weakened and enslaved. If Tuscany is not ready to fight for her freedom, if her citizens are still as soft and feminine as when they used to hire foreign ruffians to fight out their civil broils, or to settle their quarrels with Venice or Milan, she had better yield at once, and say no more about it.

Whatever may be the policy of the two Emperors, Tuscany and her associated insurgent States can never hope to have a better opportunity for Italian unity than now offers. In Garibaldi they have a man who has given unnumbered proofs of his patriotism and his devotion—a man of the true Washington stamp—such as is reproduced only at rare intervals and for great results. If with the unexampled advantages they now possess they cannot hold their own against Austria, even should Austria be allowed to make the attack, they can never hope upon any occasion to defend themselves. They are led by a man who has not been accustomed to count chances too closely when great destinies are at stake, and if it be possible to animate a Tuscan population to fight for themselves, this leader will do so. The Austrian blow, even if it should be allowed to fall, will be feeble, for it will be delivered amid the execration of the whole civilised world. The French troops may be restrained from any intervention, and may perhaps look on with silent indignation, but no one can doubt where their sympathies would be. That the Austrians will be allowed to invade these Duchies, where they have no more right than they have in Yorkshire, we cannot believe; that French troops will ever be employed to effect the restoration of the fugitive Sovereigns we utterly disbelieve. But it is to the conduct of the Italians we are now looking. However ill their ally or their enemy may behave, the loss and the disgrace will be that of the Italians, if they should now fail to defend themselves by arms in the exercise of those rights of which they have just possessed themselves.

The *Daily News* on the Bishops' Pastoral:—

A quarter of a century has passed away, and with the memory of the intellectual darkness and desolation in which three-fourths of the community had previously lain. The facilities of primary instruction have been so thoroughly diffused, and the habit of enjoying them has become so universal, that the fear of their loss is no longer an actuating or restraining motive. Popular education is tacitly regarded on all hands as having become a necessity of State. The possibility of losing it is believed in as little as the possibility of reverting to the state of things that existed thirty years ago. There is no longer, therefore, any moral check upon the selfish ambition which inspires a prelacy, whenever it can, to grasp at uncontrolled domination. Light fetters of State control are therefore voted to a humiliation, and the burthen of them is declared to be intolerable. Most of the national schools are situated on property granted by local proprietors for the purpose; and not a few of them in Roman Catholic districts have been for convenience sake erected close to chapels or conventual establishments. But no amount of practical relaxation of the theoretic rule of rigorous neutrality will suffice. Some of the schools have become vested in the Central Board, a majority of whose members are Protestants; and a dictum of Rome has been exhumed from oblivion, which forbids the children of the faithful to frequent seminaries of which heretics are the legal owners. A decided majority of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, especially in the southern and western provinces, are Roman Catholics; but as they are not removable by the *sic volo sic jubeo* of the Bishop of the diocese, episcopal authority is held to be still a weapon. The answer with respect to the books, which obtain on conditional assembly is pronounced to be indispensable by the Right Reverend Fathers assembled in Senate. In a word, Government interference is declared to be a nuisance and an affront that can be put up with no longer. All must be subordinated to the authority derived from the Holy See, and to it alone. Parliament is to have the honour of furnishing the supplies, but must not presume to give any opinion as to how they are to be disbursed. Its duty is to raise whatever money may be wanted, and to hand it over to Archbishop Cullen and his brethren, to do what they like with it.

Whatever may be thought of this proposal, one thing however is clear, that it neither is, nor is it at all like, the system which, under the direction of the Committee of Privy Council, exists in England. Here, as in Ireland, the administration of the educational department is lay, not clerical; neutral, not sectarian. An individual of any creed may be nominated President or Vice-President of the Council, and no sectarian test has ever been applied in the selection of subordinate officers. Grants in aid are made, it is true, to existing schools of various religious denominations, and inspectors are appointed from time to time who belong to the various sects; but it is a total misapprehension to suppose that the Committee of Privy Council distribute the funds entrusted to them by Parliament among the various communions according to their numerical and social needs; or according to any rules of proportion whatsoever. They are simply and strictly an auxiliary power provided by the State to help and strengthen all who help themselves. It was never intended that they should set about founding or endowing schools where they are most wanted, and they do not do so. The principle of the Committee of Education is that to them that intellectually have shall be given, and they shal have abundance; but that from them that have not independently founded schools shall be refused even the books, teachers, and money which they desired to have. What is there in common between this and the notable scheme for a sectarian division and distribution of the vast sum yearly voted by Parliament for Education in Ireland? Literally none whatever. To call for the subversion of the Mixed System, in order to get up in its place the Denominational as practised in this country, might be imprudent, but it would be at least candid and intelligible: to try to subvert what now exists, on the pretence of extending to Ireland the English system, when in reality nothing of the sort is meant or forehshadowed, is worthy of neither epithet. The first effect of the establishment of the Denominational system in Ireland would be the extinction of all schools in the poorer districts, which are under the present regime an especial and unspeakable blessing. The next effect would be the commencement of a new war between the Papal authorities and the heretic Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council. Instead of a non-political body comprising men of different creeds not accidentally but by fundamental rule in that behalf enacted, the suspicious and distrustful hierarchs of the Catholic Church would be brought in collision with whoever might happen to be placed by party changes at the head of the department—Lord Salisbury, Lord J. Russell, of Lord Granville, as the case might be. But is exactly what the assailants of the National Board do *not* want, though they fancy it may serve a momentary purpose to effect to be in love with the Denominational System.

The *Morning Herald* upon the Builders' Strike:—

It is of no use to attempt to put down competition, and the men who are now persuading their fellow-workmen to strike know very well that if they started for themselves they would be compelled to do what the masters are doing. There is no greater mistake than to argue this nine hours' question upon abstract grounds. It is quite true that the men have very little time, in the present state of things, for social recreation or for the cultivation of their intellects. When a poor fellow has been toiling, on one of these hot August days, from six in the morning till nearly six at night, he is not fit for much else than to go to bed. He has little time, and still less inclination, to go even to an exhibition, or, indeed, to do anything but preparing himself for the fatigues of the morrow. But it is of little use to fling theories in the face of facts. The Abbé Sieyes was a capital hand at making paper constitutions; so were fifty other persons in the days when Frenchmen fondly believed that it was as easy to make a constitution as it is to make a coat or a pair of shoes. Abstract reasoning is utterly valueless in such cases. It does not apply. Any mob orator has his stock of platitudes, which sound very fine when they are delivered with true demagogic unction, but which, when properly sifted, turn out to be flat, stale, and unprofitable. There is not a man in England—lord or commoner—who would not gladly see every labourer well paid for his work, and look with heartfelt satisfaction on deserted workhouses and empty gaols. But fine words and splendid theories will never induce masters to pay higher wages than the market price of labour or to allow nine hours to count for ten. Is it of any use at this crisis of the strike to repeat that all questions of this kind must be regulated by the law of supply and demand; that skilled labour, at all events, can always command its price; and that to ask for a fixed rate of wages in return for fixed hours of work, is in direct opposition to the fundamental laws of political economy? It seems astounding that any working man can believe that such things may be regulated by Act of Parliament. The House of Commons, though it does not represent the perfection of human wisdom, would never think of interfering with such an object. Nor, again, are strikes the proper means to which to resort for attaining an increase in wages. The men have already begun to suffer. The strike has only lasted a few weeks, and there is already a want of money. As Mr. Noble, a bricklayer, and a member of the Conference, observed the other day—"Do you know how much we should want to give you anything like a tangible amount? Why, 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* a week." And where has this enormous weekly sum to come from? Not from the skilled and unskilled labourers in London; not for any length of time from members of other trades, and certainly not from the public. Before many days are passed, we fear that these misguided men will be driven to dire extremities, and learn once more what confidence they should repose in the leaders who coolly tell a few thousand starving men that they are contending for a principle, and must learn to suffer martyrdom in the cause! A great consolation this! It is impossible to condemn too severely the conduct of those who, for what purpose it is difficult to understand, get up periodical agitations, of which the only result is to send some of the masters to Basinghall-street, to injure all, and to spread ruin and bitter suffering among the working classes. What have strikes hitherto done except to drive away trade? Look at Norwich and Macclesfield. Ask the silk-weavers and the cork-cutters what good they have gained by strikes. Go to the shoe trade, and ask whether the only result of striking was not to drive the masters to have recourse to machinery?

The *Globe*, a Liberal organ, on the Roman Catholic Synod:—

In the absence of any substantial Irish grievance, as a pretext for political agitation during the Parliamentary recess, the Roman Catholic Synod, by its demand that the education of Roman Catholic children in the public schools shall be placed under the spiritual supervision of the Roman Catholic bishops, has succeeded in provoking a polemical controversy which bids fair to last till February next, when it will, no doubt, be transferred to the floor of St. Stephen's, and form a leading feature in the volumes of *Hansard* for 1860. As we are now only at the commencement of the new Ultramontane agitation, it would be premature to indulge in speculation regarding the secret motives which have inspired so formidable a movement. To what extent the late Chancellor of the Exchequer may have undertaken to promote the views of the Roman Catholic Synod, from a wish to strengthen the cause of "civil and religious liberty all over the world," we have no means of ascertaining. If we could only persuade Mr. Maguire, "M.P. for the Vatican," to make a public confession of his intromissions with the late Ministry, as Mr. Lindsay has done, we might perhaps obtain a glimpse into the secrets of the new Holy Alliance. But Mr. Maguire knows when to speak and when to keep silence. He must be aware that the Roman Catholic Synod has entered upon a course in which all its craft will be required to prevent it from making a fatal blunder, if he has not found out that it has irretrievably done so already by the first step it has taken.

If the Cullen party could only succeed in gaining the point which it now demands, there can be no doubt as to the effect which it would have in strengthening the cause of Ultramontanism, at least for a time. But the bishops' mistake their political position altogether when they come forward with such a request at the present day. They fancy, no doubt, that they may rely upon obtaining the support of the extreme Liberal party, but they have no sufficient grounds for indulging in such a belief. The *Nonconformist*, which represents the more zealous members of the Religious Equality Association, so far from supporting this new move on the part of its old allies, is most decided in its denunciation of any such attempt to obtain "half a million for direct Roman Catholic teaching." The main object of the bishops, according to our Anti-State-Church contemporary, is to extend their own power and influence.

"It is not so much for the sake of the children as for their own sake that this new demand is put forward. It will enlarge the scope of prelatical influence—will clothe the Irish dignitaries of the Roman see with new authority—will give them a higher moral, and, indirectly, legal status in the land. If they should succeed, they will practically administer a large department hitherto kept under State control—they will regulate the distribution of a large and rapidly increasing sum of public money—they will be the almoners of an immense public fund, and will prescribe the conditions on which it may be shared. This, we cannot doubt, is the true secret of their singular unanimity. Priests seldom differ over what promises to exalt their own order;—prelates never.

"They may rely upon it, however, that while catching at the shadow they do but put in peril the substance. Were they to succeed, the reaction of political Protestantism would be too much for them. A greater than Spooner would arise to protest against a greater than the Maynooth grant. Some half-million placed in the estimates for direct Roman Catholic teaching could not be voted many years in succession. The Protestant feeling of the community, too easily cajoled by any artfully contrived bait, would never swallow the bare hook. No statesman would venture upon the desperate enterprise of recommending it."

Much as the *Nonconformist* seems horrified at the bare supposition of a proposal to endow Roman Catholicism in Ireland, it surely cannot have forgotten that Mr. Bright's celebrated scheme for settling the Irish Church question was, by dividing the revenues belonging to that establishment among the Roman Catholics, Churchmen, and Dissenters of Ireland, in proportion to the population of each religious body. But that was a great blunder on the part of the member for Birmingham and one which he is not likely to repeat. Having found that even the "advanced Liberals" were not prepared to follow him in such a crusade against Church establishments, Mr. Bright prudently gave up the scheme. Would it not be quite as well if the Roman Catholic Synod were to follow his wise example, rather than provoke a discussion which cannot fail to prove damaging to the cause of Obscurantism in Ireland, and also on the Continent?

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.
OSBORNE, AUGUST 25.

The Queen and Prince Consort drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Nemours. The Hon. Horatia Stopford and Lady S. L. Melville were in attendance.

The Right Honourable Sir C. Wood arrived on a visit yesterday.

Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Princess Alice, the Duke of Nemours, Prince and Princess Leiningen, Lord and Lady Downes, Lady C. Barrington, Lady Susan L. Melville, Sir C. Wood, and Major Cowell, R.E.

The Duke of Nemours left Osborne early this morning.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting.

Viscount Palmerston left town yesterday for Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Earl of Howth and Lady Emily St. Lawrence have left Claridge's Hotel for Germany.

Lord and Lady Petre are passing the season at Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda arrived at Carr's Clifden Hotel on Monday, from their splendid yacht Fancy.

Viscount Ashbrook left the Castle, Durrow, Thursday for 19, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.

S. G. Purdon, Esq., has arrived at his seat, Tinnerana, Killaloe, after a lengthened stay on the Continent.

Richard Ellis, Esq., left Abbeyfeale on Wednesday for Facary House, Omagh

The Rev. Thomas Olpherts has arrived at Lough Macrory Lodge, Dungannon, the seat of Sir J. M. Stewart, Bart.

Henry Edgewith, Esq., M.D., left Dalkey on Thursday for Longford.

Maxwell Hamilton, Esq., left his residence, Merrion-square on Thursday for Malvern, Worcester.

Mr. Justice Therry, Mrs. and Miss Therry, of New South Wales, arrived yesterday at the Imperial Hotel Cork.

We understand that Sir John Lawrence (of Indian celebrity), with Lady Lawrence and family, have also arrived at the above establishment.—*Southern Reporter.*

KINGSTOWN.

The band of the 3rd Light Dragoons will perform at Kingstown this afternoon, from three until six o'clock, weather permitting.

The Church.

DIOCESE OF MEATH.

The Rev. Thomas G. Caulfield has resigned the union of Stackallen, diocese of Meath; patron the Crown.

The Rev. Paulus Æmilius Singer has been presented to the union of Stackallen; patron the Crown.

The Rev. Thomas G. Caulfield has been appointed to the union of Ballyloughloe; Patron the Lord Bishop of Meath.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—It is odd in these days that on the death of the late Hon. Dr. Erskine his two valuable preferments should have been disposed of by ministers—one to a man who had married the daughter of an earl, the other to one who had married the daughter of a viscount.—I am, &c.,
SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.
Crown, Scarborough, August 25.

Army.

The detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers employed in the trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, who have been for some time stationed at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the Lancaster rifle, having completed their instruction, have left head-quarters and proceeded to their various stations to recommence the survey, which has for a short time been interrupted.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mann has been appointed Town-Major at Plymouth.

Major Stevens, unattached, is appointed Major of Brigade to the Division commanded by Major-General Shirley at the Curragh.

The Council of Military Education under Major-General Cameron, Vice-President, commences the next examination of candidates for direct commissions on the 1st proximo, at the Royal College at Chelsea. The examination will extend over six days.

The gallant 32d Regiment, which covered itself with such imperishable glory at the siege of Lucknow, is daily expected to arrive at Spithead; the Alburea, with a portion of the regiment, consisting of 10 officers, 288 men, 10 women, and 18 children, has been reported in the Channel. The regiment will disembark at Portsmouth, and proceed thence to the camp at Shorncliffe by rail.

The first grand field day of the season, at Portsmouth, took place on Thursday, on Southsea-common. The troops consisted of the mounted Artillery batteries from Hilsea, the 1st battalion of Rifle Brigade, 2d Cheshire, East Kent, and Royal Limerick County Militias.

A large number of gunners belonging to the Royal Artillery, who are on the eve of terminating their registered period of 12 years in the corps, have signified their desire to resign the service. Many of these men are experienced mechanics, and since their enlistment they have considerably increased their knowledge in their various handicrafts, and are, besides, well versed in the art of gunnery. The inconvenience which the loss of these men inflicts on the service is consequently of great importance.

The Navy.

The Inkermann, lighter vessel, belonging to the military store department, left on Woolwich Thursday for the special purpose of conveying a 70-pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun to Sh

together they would soon make the Wicklow line what nature seemed to have intended—a rival to Killarney. He considered there was a debt of gratitude due to the directors for settling every difference amicably.

The Chairman said the directors had done everything they could do to make the line a profitable one.

Mr. Smith remarked that the maintenance of way and repairs of stations on the Kingstown line appeared to be exceedingly high.

The Chairman read a report which stated the cost per train per mile for working on the Wicklow line proper for the past half-year was 10½d, a rate which would contrast favourably with the train mileage on other lines; the train mileage run by the engines during the past half-year on the Wicklow line proper was 90,457, and on the Kingstown line, 82,212 miles, making a total of 172,669 miles, as against 167,130 of the preceding half-year.

Mr. Sterling observed, that the company were obliged to carry the mails to Kingstown for £2,000 a year, in consequence of the pressure which the post-office had brought upon them. Had they not accepted it, the post-office were prepared to have the mails carried by vans, and they had tenders from parties to carry them by vans for less than two-thirds of what they were receiving.

Mr. A. Bagot asked if the contract to carry the mails was undertaken by the directors at a certainty of losing by it?

The Chairman—Certainly not. He then moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. W. Dargan seconded the motion.

Mr. A. Bagot observed that in his opinion some better arrangement should be made for passengers getting out of the train at the Booterstown station. Putting up a printed caution in each carriage, he did not think sufficient, and sooner or later he very much feared there would be some very serious accident. He thought it would be well if the carriages could be locked at the side where the other train passed, as there was very great danger to passengers getting out if the other train should come up.

The Chairman said the matter had long engaged the serious consideration of the board, and if any plan could be devised they would be most happy to carry it out; but he feared a system of locking and unlocking the carriages would not be found at all suitable.

Mr. N. Hone observed that in case of an accident occurring, he feared there would be a leaning on the minds of jurors against the company, and he would impress upon the directors the necessity of carefully considering the matter.

Mr. A. Bagot remarked that they might have, perhaps, to pay some £5,000, if the matter was not looked to.

Mr. Babington said it would have been better not to have introduced the subject before the passing of the report.

The Chairman said that any stringent regulation which they might make on the subject, no matter how much it might be clamored about along the line, they could state they were fortified in making it by the opinion of their shareholders.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

A dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference shares, to be made payable on and after the 10th September next, was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman then moved that the directors be empowered to put the seal of the company to the deed, and conclude the agreement with the Kingstown Company.

Mr. Bagot seconded the motion.

Mr. Stock moved as an amendment that the consideration of the matter be postponed for six weeks.

Mr. Samuels seconded the amendment.

Mr. N. Hone said he thought it better to put the fullest confidence in their directors, and at once ratify the agreement. By that agreement with the Kingstown Company, the Wicklow Company would make 5,000*l.* a year after clearing the rent and expenses.

The Chairman then put Mr. Stock's amendment, which was negatived.

The original resolution was accordingly carried.

Mr. W. Dargan having been moved to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Mr. Handcock.

The meeting then separated.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of the above company was held yesterday, at their office, 43, Lower Gardiner-street. A considerable number of gentlemen were present.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ERNE in the chair.

The Chairman said, before the business of the day began, he wished to take that opportunity of thanking the shareholders for the kind resolution which they had passed at the last half-yearly meeting. He had not an opportunity before, otherwise he would have thanked them for it. He begged to assure them that anything he could do, tending to the welfare of the company, he would be most happy to do it. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary then read the advertisement calling the meeting, as well as the directors' and engineers' reports, which have been published.

The Chairman then rose and said it was his duty, from the position he held, to propose that the report and statement of accounts just read should be adopted, and entered upon the minutes; and in doing so, he assured them he felt great pleasure in having such a report to present to the shareholders. He really did think that every shareholder should be satisfied with it, for it was most satisfactory. Although it went a good deal into detail, still there were matters connected with it which required to be explained by him, as their chairman. He regarded a railway company in the light of a large mercantile establishment, the proprietors of which should know everything that was going on in it. (Hear, hear.) In connection with this report there were three or four matters on which he had to congratulate them, and he did so most sincerely. The first was upon the opening of the line, and he regretted that it was not in his power to be present at the last meeting, to offer his congratulations upon that event. The second matter he referred to was the increase in their traffic, which was very considerable, though it should be recollected that the line was open only four months and a half; but now it was through to Enniskillen. Besides this, their working expenses had decreased; for, though they had run nearly ten thousand miles more in the last than in the preceding half year, the working expenses were about £1,000 less than then. Moreover, there had not been a single accident or slip upon the line since it had been opened, and for this circumstance he thought their engineer and contractors deserved great credit. (Hear, hear). They had also been exceedingly fortunate with regard to closing their accounts with the contractors. There had not been a single dispute, from the beginning to the end of the contract with Messrs. Greene & King, and if any little difference had occurred during that period, it had been left to arbitrators, both parties agreeing to the decision. In fact, it was impossible to avoid some differences of opinion springing up in regard to agreements between a contractor and a railway company, but it was very pleasant to record that in their case whatever little differences arose were settled amicably. With regard to the stations, too, which were all finished, with the exception of that in Enniskillen, and which would be completed in six weeks or two months, he believed they had every reason to be satisfied. He only wished that the shareholders themselves would go down and inspect them, as he had done, and he was sure they would find no fault with them. Indeed, in this respect he thought their line was as creditable as any line in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) They had not laid out a farthing too much upon them, for he held that it was necessary to have every accommodation for the public at their stations, though, of course, it was their duty to provide them as cheap as possible. If any objection, however, could be taken to any of their stations, he thought it could be only to that in Enniskillen, and on the ground that it was too good. (Hear, hear.) In regard to the traffic, he considered it most satisfactory. He held in his hand a document which showed that while for the first week after the opening of the line to Enniskillen the receipts were £537, or an average of about £9 15s. per mile, they were for the first week of August £918, or on an average of £13 a mile. (Hear, hear.) Some people, indeed, thought that a large traffic should spring up at once upon the road, but, that was unreasonable and impossible, because the butter merchants and cattle dealers had to make arrangements to suit their respective interests which could not be done at once. As regarded the latter class of persons who were chiefly in the West of Ireland, they had large farms through the country, where their cattle rested for a time, and they could not give them up immediately. The development of the traffic business required time, but, notwithstanding that circumstance, they should consider the traffic of the line at present very satisfactory, since it had almost doubled in four months and a half. (Hear, hear.) They would find that coal and cattle constituted the staple commodities on which they should rely, and for the purpose of increasing the coal trade as much as possible, they would have yards connected with the stations in Belturbet, Clones, and Enniskillen. They were constructing the yards at present, and others would be built as required. They would be let at moderate rents to merchants, who would supply the surrounding localities with coal. There was no doubt but that would form a very important item in their traffic returns. As for himself, he used to burn turf, but he now consumed nothing but coal, and his consumption of that article amounted to about 150 tons in the year. Other persons would follow his example, and in a short time this trade would become very considerable along the line, particularly as the coal would be furnished at a moderate price. (Hear, hear.) He was also glad to be able to inform them that they had entered into an arrangement with the Dundalk Steamboat Company of so intimate a character that the two companies might almost be said to be amalgamated. The truth was, their interests were identical, and they should pull in the same boat. The Steam-packet Company had five vessels now. They sailed four days in the week, though last year they sailed but three, and he believed they would be quite willing to start every day, if their company gave them enough of traffic. He hoped that next year they would be in a position to do so. Last week they had been solicited to sail every day, inasmuch as the rapidity of communication would bring traffic, and he believed they had not refused to do so—indeed, he thought they would be only too happy to do so, provided they got encouragement. He had also to mention, that perfect harmony existed between them and the Derry Company, to which place they now ran through, without making two changes, as heretofore, at Coleraine and Belfast. They had also, in conformity with the wishes of many shareholders, commenced to run excursion trains, three of which had brought them in £100; but this part of their business was only beginning. Next year he hoped the returns from this source would be much larger, when the system was regularly established, and when the public were made aware of the cheap enjoyment they might derive from viewing the Lakes, and the beautiful country through which the line passed, or in its vicinity. They had also made a new regulation with regard to the running of Sunday trains. (Hear, hear.) Theirs, he believed, was the only company which had not Sunday trains, and which was believed by many shareholders to be a great drawback to the interests of the company. Many people in the neighbourhood of the road considered the want of them a great inconvenience—(hear, hear)—and, therefore, the directors had begun to supply them. The next great cause of congratulation was the obtainment of their bill. (Applause.)

Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan—How many is that, my lord? (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Well, really, I can't say; but I think you should congratulate me upon the passage of the last bill; for really I have been made a scapegoat in the matter. If anything was to be explained, the cry was, "Oh! write to Lord Erne;" and if any witness was required, Lord Erne was to be put in the box; and he could assure them that in such hot weather as the present it was no joke to be submitted to the tedious and irksome process of an examination. (Laughter.) The directors were at first averse to this project, but they were forced into it, and could do nothing else. For, when they looked for the first bill—he believed it was in 1854—the Midland North-Western Company were entertaining a project which would have cut their line in two. Now, if that had been done, how would they like to have half their traffic, some £20,000 a year, sacrificed or absorbed by that other company, which would have been the case had they succeeded? for they were a wealthy company, and could have run at a less rate than themselves; and as the distance by Mullingar was about the same as by Dundalk, they could have taken away their third-class customers, who are particularly anxious to travel as cheap as possible, and who don't care what company conveys, provided they are carried for the lowest price. Therefore, it was necessary to take the steps in question, and had they not been taken, the shareholders would have condemned the directors for neglecting their interests. It was for the purpose of developing the interests of the company to the utmost extent that the branches were constructed. The one to Cootehill was only eight miles in length, and would cost only about £7,000 a mile. When it was first proposed, the calculations made showed that the traffic would remunerate them for any expense they might go to, and there was no reason to disbelieve that it would bring in a large revenue. The branch would go through a fine country; Cootehill was a fine market town; there were, he believed, two or three banks there, and it had one of the largest flax markets in the country. Therefore, in his opinion, the branch would pay well. They had also got their bill for the Clones and Cavan line, with a branch to Belturbet, which would be finished in 1861. It was very satisfactory to know that it, too, would not be expensive. The cost would be only about £6,700 a mile; and it should be recollected that that line would open the whole South of Ireland to the north and north-west. They could then go direct from Clones to Cork and Galway, and thence to America if they pleased. These communications would, no doubt, add largely to their traffic. He was also happy to say that they had had a meeting with the delegates of the Ulster Company, from which might be anticipated the utmost unanimity and success; and he hoped their late proceedings would be only the beginning of an amalgamation which would tend to the advancement of all the companies whose interests were allied. Before concluding his remarks he should also congratulate them upon the important fact, that they had begun to pay a dividend to their original shareholders, and he would then say of them that he thought they were much more frightened than hurt. (Laughter.) They should bear in mind that they had paid a dividend since the opening of the line—not a large one, indeed—but then many lines had never paid one. (A Shareholder—And never will.) And he hoped they would soon be able to give a dividend which would be equal to that of any other railway. At their last meeting, allusion had been made to the working expenses, and the directors promised to give it their most serious attention. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to say that the result was most satisfactory; for though they had run 9,842 miles more in the last than in the preceding half year, the expenses were £956 less. They had been very great. They had laid out £766 on materials for engines, but these were now quite new, and in perfect order. Some time back there were two of their engines lying in a corner, apparently of no use, except to be sold for old iron; but Mr. Barton had taken them in hand, and put them in as good order as any others. In a word, all their rolling stock was now in excellent working order. He had nothing further to add than merely to say, that the directors would leave no stone unturned, and that they would look closely into every matter connected with the economical and efficient working of the road. He was sure, also, that they would be most happy to hear any suggestion from the shareholders, and that if any one of them pointed out anything wrong, it would be rectified immediately.

Mr M'Evoy Gartlan seconded the adoption of the report, and in doing so, said he had a few remarks to offer. He considered it the right of every shareholder to speak his sentiments, no matter whether they were palatable or not (hear, hear). He agreed with his lordship that the main subject for congratulation on the face of the report was the paying of a dividend, which the directors now thought it advisable to do. It was certainly a very small one; but after a time they might expect, with the increase of traffic and continued economy in the working expenses, that the dividend of the company would be something like those paid by the other companies in the north of Ireland. He was afraid, notwithstanding the bit of laudation expressed by his lordship, that the directors were not such clever fellows as his lordship intimated, and that they had not evinced as much anxiety in keeping down the expenses as in fighting battles in London, where, no doubt, his lordship had been a very zealous witness. While, however, they were fighting these battles in London, the expenses were enormous, and quite eat up all the profits (hear, hear). He considered that one of their greatest sources of profit lay in the Sunday trains. He was aware that some people had religious scruples about them; but the better plan for them, if they intended to retain them, would be to keep out of railway trains so used. At the present time of day, however, and in the nineteenth century, it would be quite idle to argue upon the subject. His impression was, that there were not enough of such trains—(hear, hear)—and that they had not developed that portion of the business of the line at all. One train each day on Sunday was not at all sufficient to meet the requirements of the county. It might be said that it would be better for people to travel on week days, or perhaps not at all; but that was not the question, the public required the accommodation and ought to be furnished with it. It so happened that many could not travel except on Sunday, and it was, certainly, much better that they should do so than resort to public houses, or lounge upon the backs of ditches. His Lordship had congratulated them upon the good feeling existing between the Dundalk Steam packet Company and theirs. He was happy to hear it. He was a large shareholder in the former company, and would promise to promote and extend that feeling as much as possible. He believed that much of the prosperity of the two companies depend upon their unanimity and co-operation (Hear hear.) At the bottom of the report he observed with regret and surprise that the Hon. Major Jocelyn had resigned his seat at the board, and that the directors had elected M. Murphy, of Castletown, in his stead. The shareholders would perceive that by the resignation of the honourable proprietor they had sustained a great loss, for he resided at the terminus at Dundalk, and he (Mr. Gartlan) could state that his personal exertions had been most beneficial to the company. He thought that some explanation was required as to why the honourable proprietor had vacated his seat at the board. He hoped that the faults which the directors had hitherto made would be avoided, and that the shareholders would strenuously support them when right, and when prepared to discuss in a temperate manner the several questions connected with their interests.

Mr. Callan said that last year he had introduced the subject of Sunday trains, and that after some discussion one of the directors, Mr. Mayne, had stated that they would not pay except during the summer season. He believed that they were quite successful, and that they paid better than any other trains; therefore it was reasonable to expect that they would be resumed with the renewal of summer.

Mr. Golding, deputy chairman, said he did not think Mr. Callan's statement correct in relation to the success of the trains.

The Hon. Major Jocelyn said they had paid, but that money had not been made by them.

Mr. Callan understood that they paid better than any other trains.

The Chairman said he had not the figures before him, but he believed they did not.

Mr. Callan then referred to the refusal by the board of the traffic manager's report, in relation to the advisability of Sunday and excursion trains.

Mr. Golding said that such documents were not proper to be submitted for discussion.

Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan thought that all reports should be submitted to the shareholders for inspection.

The Chairman said he did not think that any private communications of the sort should be shown to anyone except members of the board.

Mr. Callan—Well, my lord, am I to expect that the report in question was favourable?

The Chairman.—It was unfavourable as regarded the paying of the Sunday trains, but favourable as regarded the excursion trains.

Mr. Callan then inquired why the excursion trains were not run regularly?

The Chairman—There is an excursion train now, and it will be run as long as it pays.

Mr. Callan then referred to the resignation of the Hon. Major Jocelyn, and, having requested to know the date of it, was informed by the chairman that it was the 10th March. Mr. Callan then observed that there was a very strong feeling in regard to this matter among the shareholders, and that they believed some large proprietor ought to have been elected in his place, and not a gentleman wholly unconnected with the line until the 25th April, when he understood it was intimated to him that he would be elected a director if he purchased a certain amount of shares. He thought that an impolitic course.

The Hon. Major Jocelyn said that the 10th March was the date of his resignation, but it had not been acted on for, he believed, two months after.

Mr. Callan said the shareholders considered the election of Mr. Murphy a slight, under the circumstances, and he believed the course was unprecedented.

The Hon. Major Jocelyn said the like was done quite commonly.

Mr. Callan then repeated the charge which he had made at the meeting of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company against a certain officer, for the dissemination of tracts offensive to the feelings of passengers on the line. ("Cries of Name, name"). Mr. Callan, after some hesitation, said it was Mr. Barton, their engineer.

The chairman said they had never heard of any such complaints.

Mr. Callan said he had heard that their local directors were aware of such complaints having been rife.

After some observations from Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Harden, and others, there was a general call for Mr. Barton to explain.

Mr. Barton then said he wholly repudiated the charge, and thought he claimed the right of acting, when a passenger, as any other individual. He did not believe that he had ever handed a tract to any one in any carriage of the company. He most positively denied ever having used his official position to induce persons to take offensive tracts, or ever having given the slightest offence to any officer, labourer, or any other person connected with the line, on account of his professing a different religion from himself. After a long and warm discussion of this subject.

The chairman suggested that the best way would be for Mr. Callan to appoint a day for the production of witnesses before the board to sustain the charge, when they would be most happy to hear them.

Mr. Callan declared his intention of establishing by proof the allegations he had made. It was next moved and seconded, that a dividend of five shillings per share on each original share be paid.

Mr. Harden then suggested that the meeting should pass a resolution in support of the Galway Steamship Company, the success of which, no doubt, would contribute to that of their lines.

Mr. Gray Porter then read a long resolution to that effect, accompanied by the reasons which should induce the coutry to give that company its support; but, at the suggestion of Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan and others, he substituted for it a short one to the effect that this company view with the greatest anxiety the opposition offered to the subsidy granted by Government to the Galway Transatlantic Packet Company, from which they believed Ireland would derive the greatest advantages.

The general meeting then resolved itself into a special one, for the purpose of creating 13,000 shares of 10*l.* each, in capital of the company, for the construction of the Cavan and Clones line, and the Belturbet branch: of these 6,000 were to be at 5 per cent. preference shares; 4,000 at 4 per cent. preference shares; and 3,000 to be ordinary shares. The 4,000 at 4 per cent. were for the two Dublin companies, and the 3,000 for the Ulster Company.

Mr. Cullum was then moved to the second chair, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Earl of Erne, and the meeting separated.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.
Saturday, One a.m.

THE AMNESTY.

The Liberals in France are represented to be disappointed at the number of eminent men among the exiles who declined availing themselves of the amnesty. Their presence in France after having been schooled in adversity, would, it is contended, be advantageous to the cause of liberty.

POSTPONEMENT OF SMETHURST'S EXECUTION.

It is reported that an order is likely to be issued before the week closes, directing the execution of Smethurst to be postponed, and it is believed that this step is preparatory to a commutation of sentence.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

The *Building News* of yesterday, says that the masters feeling much sympathy for the non-society men, now locked out, have taken steps to replace them in employment. The meeting of the masters on Tuesday next, may probably bring the contest nearer to a close than was expected.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued—£30,689,800; total, £30,689,800. Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, £16,214,800; total, £30,689,800. Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,443,792; Public Deposits, £6,152,539; other Deposits, £14,183,853; Seven-day and other Bills, £864,222; total, £39,197,406. Government Securities, £11,214,668; other Securities, £18,304,418; Notes, £9,015,865; Gold and Silver, 662,455; total, £39,197,406.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds opened steady, but subsequently declined ¼ per cent., chiefly in the absence of business. In other departments of the Stock Exchange prices unaltered. Business extremely dull.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS TUESDAY.—12-5 P.M.—French Funds opened depressed. Rentes a ta slight decline. 12-15 p.m.—The Bourse is excessively dull. Rentes 69-10. 3-35 p.m.—The final quotations of Rentes is 67-5, shewing a decline of 15 centimes since yesterday.

WOOL SALES.—Messrs. Edinboro' sold over a thousand bales. After an active competition in prices we have no change to quote.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 26.—Sugar—Public sales are going steadily, particulars after sales are over; coffee continues in good demand, and sales by auction are going at steady rates; tea market is quiet, without change; rice, demand for Bengal continues, with fair demand for floating; saltpetre market dull.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE, AUGUST 26.—Sugar, fair demand, in a great measure suspended. The few sales reported consist generally of grocery kinds; low refining qualities, with which the market is overstocked, remains neglected. Molasses very dull. Rum—Good demand from the trade; in some instances rather higher rates have been paid. Coffee—A cargo of 3,500 bags of Santos has been sold afloat for a continental port; price secret—recently arrived on offer. Cocoa—Nothing to report. Rice—Steady demand for Bengal. Considerable business has been done in low descriptions at rather irregular rates. Linseed in fair demand at 50s. Tallow, better inquiry, especially for South African. Tea, with the exception of some sales of good to fine congous and fine greens, out of recent arrival, has been very inactive, and prices barely supported.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 26TH.—Sales of this week, 39,660; sales including 2,570; on speculation 5,280 for export; quotations of fair, Orleans ¼, and Uplands ⅛ below last Friday. Mobile without change; Stock, 651,200; no imports to-day. Imports of the week, 33,700; sales to-day, probably 6,000, without change.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 26.—White wheat, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d; red do., 18s. 6d. to 22s.; barley, 14s.; oats, 9s. 6 d. to 13s.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH—Belfast, N. by W. fair; Dundalk, N.; Newry, W. Ballymena, W.; Derry, N. W. by W.; Coleraine, N.; Portadown, S.W.; Armagh, W.; Monaghan, S.W.; Largan, S.E.; all fine; Kingstown, N. dull; Bray, N.W., fine; Cork, N.N.W., fine; Queenstown, S.E., dull; Waterford, S.E. dull.

ENGLISH—Liverpool, N.N.W. fine; Kendal, S. fine; Lancaster, S., dull; Manchester, S., dull; Bradford, N.E., dull; Wolverhampton, N.E., dull; Gravesend, S.E. cloudy; Dover, S.S.W., moderate and cloudy.

SCOTCH—Ardrossan, N.E., wet; Ayr, N.W., cloudy; Dumfries, S.E., dull; Girvan, W., rain; Glasgow, N.W., wet; Greenock, E., dull; Irvine, S.E., by E., wet; Stranraer, N.E., rain; Troon, N.E., rain; Wigton, E., dull;

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived Otava, from Hamburg; Margaret, Read, from Dantzic.

QUEENSTOWN.—N.W., fine, arrived Quatre Nantes, Cork, Galwegian, Georgia.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY, NOON.—Passed east, a large steamer, supposed to be the royal mail steamer Persia.

STOCKTON RACES.

Members' Plate—Maid of the Mist 1st, Dunesny 2nd; 8 ran.

Biennial—Umpire 1st, High Treason 2nd, Cawood 3rd; winner objected to; 6 ran.

OXFORD RACES.

Theoranby Sterry Stakes—Hollandus 1st, Brother of Kennedy 2nd, Alfred 3rd; 7 ran.

Innkeepers' Plate—Contract 1st, Lady Kingstown 2nd, Lustre 3rd; 8 ran.

Nursery Handicap—Rising Sun 1st, Butterfly (filly) 2nd.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

BERNE, August 26.—Great activity is to be seen among the Plenipotentaries, and there is a constant arrival and departure of couriers. M. De Cournont Gaforse has been recalled by telegraph. The health of Count Colloredo is completely restored.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails have arrived with advices from Calcutta to the 18th July, and Hong Kong to the 5th July. The news has been anticipated by telegram from Aden, Trieste, and Marseilles. The old Company's army may be considered as disbanded. 5,000 Europeans have taken their discharge, and 4,000 more were expected to follow. Although freights were low, and transport only £17 a head, it was estimated that to send home those men with their substitutes would cost £500,000. The chance of getting away from India has proved irresistible. The distaste for India life is becoming a formidable danger to the Queen's army.

The political news from China is of no interest, the markets generally exhibit a downward tendency; dealers being anxious to dispose of all stock before news has arrived.

The shipments of tea from Foo-Choo-foo, has taken place very early this season, and 6,000,000 lbs. despatched before the 28th, against 859,000 lbs. same period last year.

AN ENGLISH BANKRUPT.

An adjudication in Bankruptcy was made to-day, against D. de Demetrio, of 28, New Bond-street, merchant, trading under the title of A. de Demetrio, and Sons.

DR. SMETHURST.

Mrs. Smethurst has addressed a letter to the papers, urging some points in her husband's favour. She speaks of the perfect happiness and contentment of her marriage, during a period of thirty years, and that during several illnesses, her husband attended upon her, as a medical man and nurse; his humane, kind, and amiable disposition, rendered him, in her opinion, incapable of committing the crime laid to his charge. His moral conduct, she says, has been irreproachable up to the time of the present affair, and she has grounds to believe the first advance came from Isabella Bankes. Mrs. Smethurst adds, my husband had no property whatsoever with me. He supported himself and me entirely since our marriage, and from the incapacity from illness of his younger brother to follow any calling has supported him also.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Charles Hardwick, archdeacon of Ely, has lost his life by falling down a mass of shelving rock, a distance of about 240 feet.

The Grand Duke Constantine visited the Crystal Palace yesterday.

The Channel squadron in two divisions, consisting of 12 ships in all, were last cruising off the Lizard, on the 24th.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Funds slightly flatter, owing to dulness of business, coupled with a few sales for account of persons desirous of exchanging it to the new Indian loan. The improvement of ½ per cent. which took place yesterday in consols has been lost. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange stagnation prevailed. The supply of money continues in excess of demand—the best bills, having 60 days to run, were taken today at 2¼ per cent. No operations in bullion at the bank. Foreign exchanges generally steady at yesterday's quotations. The exchange at St. Petersburg, according to a telegram received, has fallen to 35⅛, a reduction of ⅛. This movement is principally attributed to the stagnation of Russian trade, in consequence of an apparently unreasonable speculation for higher prices when lower rates are current here.

(Times' City Article.)

Funds opened with great steadiness this morning, but subsequently experienced a reaction of ⅛, in sympathy probably with dull prices from Paris. There were again no bullion operations at the bank. The large arrivals of silver that have lately taken place have supplied the demand for the East, and precluded the necessity of purchasing on the Continent. The drain of gold to France and Germany is therefore proportionately diminished, and notwithstanding the falling off in the shipments from the United States and the non-arrival of the overdue vessels from Australia no withdrawals from the bank have been required. Railway market has experienced little change to-day. Corn market this morning was without recovery. In the produce markets business has not improved, the transactions being very moderate, with an absence of general speculative enterprise; still, the consumption for the principal articles is very steady.

CARLOW FAIR—FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

This fair was thinly supplied with every description of stock, and from the great improvement in grass since the late rains the demand was good; prices ranged as follows:—Beef from 45s. to 56s. per cwt.; springers, from £11 to £16 10s.; two-year old heifers and bullocks, from £6 to £10 10s.; yearling do., from 35s. to 45s.; store do. 30s.; lambs, 30s. to 35s.

The pig fair supply was small, with a brisk demand, at 42s. per cwt. for pork; store pigs sold well at from 30s. to 50s. each; bonhams, at 85s. a couple.—*Carlow Post.*

MARRIAGE.

Seymour and Irwin—On the 10th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Anastrania, by the Rev. Robert Barlow; Henry, third son of the Rev. Joseph Seymour, J.P., County Mayo, Ireland, to Mary eldest daughter of Thomas Irwin, Esq., County Roscommon, Ireland.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

Count Lynaty, the Mayor of Parma, has issued a proclamation on his return from Paris, whither he had proceeded on a mission to the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty, addressing him, used the following words:—"Tell the populations that have sent you to me that my arm shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not permit any other foreign force to commit violence against you." The Count adds these words:—"Make you the arbiters of your de stinies."

ITALY.

The assembly of Modena has voted an address to Napoleon III. in which the following passage occurs:—The assembly invokes your powerful patronage, and proposes to itself to persevere with unflinching constancy in the political regeneration of the provinces on the solid basis of the said rights of the people, which have now become, through your Majesty's wisdom, the real law of nations. General Garibaldi is resolved to maintain in the army of Central Italy the same spirit of order and discipline that distinguished the Chasseurs of the Alps. In an order of the day, he says "I will cause to be shot any one who calls himself a Mazzinian, a republican, a socialist, or even a Garibaldian. I will have none with me but soldiers and Italians." The following are the loans at present required by the Governments of the Duchies in Italy:—Tuscany, 12,000 francs; Modena, 500,000 francs; Parma, 800,000 francs.

The city of Bologna has also been authorised to raise a sum of 700,000 francs.

FRANCE.

Count Morny, in a speech on opening the Council General Department of the Puy de Dome, endeavoured to dissipate the apprehensions existing in England respecting the projects of a French invasion. He said that when sent to Russia as Ambassador, the Emperor's orders were, not to allow any encroachment on the English alliance, and added, time and the determination of the Emperor would lead France into the occupation and labours of peace, which will, no doubt, triumph over chimerical fears; that, Gentlemen, is the sort of war we must wage with England. Yes, let us make on England a manufactory and commercial war. Already the amnesty, a work of pacification, is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY MORNING.—The steamer Persia, from New York on the 17th, arrived in the river at about half-past seven this morning, bringing 156 passengers and 378,582 dollars in specie. The City of Baltimore hence reached New York on the 15th. The news, political and domestic, is quite unimportant. General Cushing, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, had been tendered the mission to Central America, but could not accept it, and the appointment was conferred on M. A. Demetrio.

Letters from Havannah say that three cargoes of African slaves were expected to be landed at any moment at Cienfuegos.

COMMERCIAL.

New York money market was steady, without quotable advance in rates. Loans on call 6 to 7 per cent. The banks were reducing their loans and discount. Stock market inactive, and prices generally lower. Sterling exchange inactive. Bills on London 109¾ to 110¼. Cotton very very quiet, and low grades rather cheaper; market closed heavy; receipts for week at all ports 12,000 bales, including 390 of new crops. At New Orleans there were some complaints of rain, and damage thereby in some parts of Alabama and Georgia; but, on the whole, accounts of the crops were favourable for an extensive yield. Coffee quiet. Flour further declined 20 to 30 cents. A shipment of 1,500 barrels, the first for some time, had been made to Liverpool. Wheat dull and lower. Corn scarce and firm, at a slight advance. Iron in slight request. Spirits of turpentine 44¼. Provisions dull, and tending downwards. Sugar dull, and favourable to buyers. Tobacco quiet. Freights dull. New Orleans, Aug. 16.—Cotton unchanged; sales, light middling, 11¼. Do., new crop, 12¼. Receipts of last three days, 700 bales.

Queenstown, Saturday.

The steamer Kangaroo, from New York on the 13th, arrived here at 1.30, bringing 42 cabin and 250 steerage passengers, 890,334 dollars in specie. She landed 53 passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool at 2, p.m. The Kangaroo experienced strong easterly gales on the passage which lasted three days. Her advices same as those received per Anglo-Saxon and Ocean Queen.

ROYAL COMMISSION WORKS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The *Gazette* contains the nomination of the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to inquire into the present state of the fortifications for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for examining all works at present in progress for the improvement thereof, and for considering the most effectual means of rendering the same complete, especially all such works as are intended for the protection of the Royal dockyards in case of any hostile attack made by foreign enemies, both by sea and land. The names of the Commissioners are as follows:—Major-General Sir Harry Jones, Major-General D. A. Cameron, Admiral Elliott, Major-General Sir J. Abbott, Ashley Cooper Key, R. N., Lieut.-Colonel Lefroy, and James Ferguson, Esq. Capt. Jervois, R.E., is appointed secretary. Very ample powers are given to the Commissioners.

The same paper contains a new rate of duties to be imposed on the importation of foreign cast and wrought iron into Russia. The duty in Poland and in the Sea of Azoff remains as before.

MILITARY GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, AUG. 26.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Charles Wilmer Duncombs to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice A. E. H. G. Viscount Grey de Wilton, who retires; Algernon William Fulke Greville, gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Duncombe; Aug. 26.

10th Light Dragoons—Henry Price Holford, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Slacke, promoted; Aug. 26.

15th Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon John Griffith has been permitted to resign his Commission; Aug. 26.

17th Light Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet George Rosser, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Macgregor, promoted; Aug. 26.

Royal Artillery—Assistant Surgeon George Arthur Grant, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Farquarson, appointed to the Coldstream Guards; Aug. 26.

Royal Engineers—The first Christian Name of Ensign Haig is Arthur, not Anthony, as stated in the Gazette of 1st July.

Military Train—Lieutenant William Corbett to be Captain without purchase, vice Brevet Major H. H. A. Court Inglefield, deceased; Ensign John Taylor to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Corbet; Aug. 15.

8th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Charles Dudley Ryder Madden to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Pinniger, who retires; August 26.

9th—Captain William Henry Peel, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Captain, vice Bloxsome, who exchanges; August 26.

12th—Ensign Robert Edward Dawson, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wither, who retires; Henry Smith Andrews gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Siddons Mair, promoted; August 26.

17th—John Henry Thorold, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lawrence F. Arguimbau, whose appointment has been cancelled, that Officer not having joined since his appointment.

20th—Ensign Macaulay's appointment bears date 23d. August, 1859, not 23rd August, 1858, as erroneously stated in last Tuesday's Gazette.

21st—Captain Augustus Breedon, from the 89th Foot, to be Captain, vice De Vic Valpy, who exchanges; Aug. 26.

31st—George Moore Lambert, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice La Touche, appointed to the 30th Foot; Aug. 26.

41st—Ensign John Caulfield, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Macleod, who has retired; Ensign Nathaniel Montgomery to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frazer, who retires; Quartermaster James Simpson, from a Depot Battalion, to be Paymaster, vice Grant, deceased; Aug. 26.

46th—Lieutenant Thomas Murphy, from half-pay, late Turkish Contingent, to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase; Aug. 26.

53rd—Ensign Charles Pye, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Macneil, who resigns the Adjutancy only; May 30.

54th—Ensign James Churte, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Evered, promoted; Aug. 26.

60th—Surgeon Henry James Schooles, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858; July 22.

80th—Major Cam Sykes, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Ormsby, who exchanges; Captain Charles Fitzgerald Studdert, to be Major, by purchase, vice Sykes, who retires; Lieutenant Horatio Petius Batcheler, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Studdert; Ensign Valentine O'Connor, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Batcheler; Ensign Walter Howard, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burrowes, promoted; Aug. 26.

81st—Robert John Mac Donnell, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson, promoted; Aug. 26.

86th—Lieutenant William Knipe, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Boyd, retired upon full pay; Aug. 26.

89th—Captain De Vic Valpy, from the 21st Foot, to be Captain, vice Breedon, who exchanges; Aug. 26.

95th—Arthur Thomas Holme, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilkinson, promoted in the 17th Foot; Aug. 26.

96th—Francis Lennox George Grey, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Musters, who resigns; Aug. 26.

98th—Ensign Thomas Thompson Simpson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lewes, promoted; Aug. 26.

2nd West India Regiment—George Fletcher Coward, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fyfe, deceased; Aug. 26.

Ceylon Rif

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

It would seem that the youth whom the Tuscans call their "young Pretender" is loth to quit Paris. He went off yesterday, however, half-way to Fontainebleau, and assisted at the mahogany of Count Walewski, in his hospitable chateau of Rieulles. This was simply a renewal of intimacy with a diplomat who, 15 years ago, enjoyed the intercourse of Pitti Palace, when this lad was a mere boy. Whatever be the private tendencies of Walewski, people here are fully aware that in the Foreign Office his functions are strictly ministerial decision and initiative being in other hands. The *Hamburg Borsenhalle* informs us to-day that both he and Fould strongly remonstrated against the late measure of amnesty, and that Napoleon III. took no notice of their objections. If Victor Hugo is asked on his arrival here the Horatian query—"*Quis te redenavit, Quiritem, Dis patriis Italoque cælo?*" echo won't answer, Walewski.

I am sorry to add that a private letter from that part of France mentions the accidental death of an English archdeacon, whose initials I can give as M. B., and whose identity may be conjectured from his having lately had a splendid church erected in his district, which on last Monday he was to have quitted the Pyrennees to visit on the occasion of its consecration. He sallied out on the 20th August from Bagneres de Luchon to explore the Port de Venasque, and would insist on scaling Le Fecde Sauvegarde in opposition to the guides. His body was next day found at the bottom of a precipice fearfully crushed. He had been one of those whom Albert Smith and Longfellow's *Excelsior* must answer for, as he told the guides "he had climbed Mont Blanc." When Humboldt climed Chimborazo it was for scientific objects.

The conduct of Austria is very equivocal. You were informed that on levanting from Milan the discomfited staff carried off seventy of the most distinguished Milanese citizens previously lodged in prison as quasi-hostages for future objects. From that day to this their families have awaited their return in vain. *La Lombardia* prints an indignant remonstrance on this brutal proceeding, and King Victor Emmanuel has in vain addressed vigorous notes on the subject to Vienna. It would seem that they are kept as a pledge that the Duchies and Tuscany shall consent to be victimised in accordance with the vile Villafrancs agreement, and they remain in captivity as a "material guarantee." It would further appear that Austria is bent on getting her pound of flesh out of Venice, if refused by Modena and Florence. Prince Poniatowski is said to have been bearer of a letter from the young Pretender to the Florentine nobility and men in power, informing them that the fate and future condition of Venetia will altogether depend on their instant submission to a Hapsburg satrap. In point of fact, since the sudden withdrawal of the French fleet from the Lagunes, the deeds of oppression, violence, and vexation exercised over the Venetians have increased tenfold, and there the Austrians "wallop their own nigger" in revenge for the loss of whole plantations lost to slave-owners, and exempt from the lash.

The act of national unanimity putting an end to the dynasty of Este in Modena is followed by a formal demand for the extradition of the citizens whom the fugitive Duke carried off on his expulsion. *La Patrie*, this evening, denounces the retention on Austrian territory of these Modenese kidnapped by the late Duke, and still held in chains. An address to Napoleon III. has been voted by the Parliament of Modena on behalf of these victims.

Eight Cardinals have advised the temporal ruler of Rome to infuse a larger amount of laymen, princes, landlords, and men of social position into the offices of government; but this proposal is scouted by an overwhelming majority of red hats, impressed with the idea that the monopoly will last during their time, and *apres nous le deluge*. To do nothing and let things jog on, is an old policy of the Eternal City; but it so happens that half the territory so managed is now lost to the managers, and as Napoleon III. "does nothing and lets things jog on" in Romagna, the old policy is found to work two ways. An application to young Bombalino for an armed intervention in the Legations has just been refused at Napies, the new sovereign not feeling himself quite safe on his own throne. He says that France won't let him do what Austria is not allowed to attempt: that Europe won't sanction this sort of thing; and lastly, that Garibaldi is not only capable of routing his troops, but following up the game until notice to quit is served on him at home—an unpleasant look out.

INFANTICIDE AT MONKSTOWN.—CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. James Davis, county coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mathen Terrace, Monkstown, on the body of a female infant which was supposed to have been murdered. A young woman named Mary Forde was delivered of a female child on the night of the 23rd, which she alleged was still-born, but there being no person actually present at the *accouchement* suspicion was aroused, and the police authorities caused an examination to be made of the body, when it was ascertained the child was born alive, and that death resulted from immersion in water. A respectable jury having been sworn, the first witness examined was

Foster John Newland, surgeon—He deposed he made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and that there were no external marks of violence; the child appeared to be born in a healthy and well-developed condition; the chest was expanded and arched; examined the lungs, and found them when placed in water to float; they had a sensation of air in them from compression, and were of a light red colour; from these signs he came to the conclusion that breathing was fully established, and that the child was born alive; the lungs were highly gorged with dark blood, and there was also some dark blood collected on the right side of the heart containing mucus and air; these were symptoms of drowning or suffocation; was of opinion that if proper care had been observed in the *accouchement*, and the umbilical cord tied, the child might have lived.

Teresa Teblin deposed that she lived in the same room at Mathew Terrace, with the accussed Mary Forde and that she was not aware she was *enceinte*; on Tuesday evening last she complained of being ill, and during the morning of Wednesday was delivered of a child; the child did not stir or cry, and witness inquired if it were dead, and the accused replied it was; she asked for a chambervessel, which was handed her; witness did not see the child immediately after the delivery, but when she saw it the head was immersed in the vessel, which contained some water.

Eliza Doyle proved that she had been called into the room by the last witness to see Mary Forde; saw the infant with its head stuffed in the vessel and thought she saw its arm stir; mentioned to the mother that the arm was stirring, and the latter replied that it was she herself had stirred it; witness was not aware that the accused was *enceinte*.

Sarah Fagan gave testimony to the same effect.

Mrs. Bridget Barton deposed that she was called in at two o'clock, on the morning in question, to see Mary Forde; the child was then quite dead and cold.

This concluded the evidence, and the coroner having summed up.

The jury found that the deceased infant was born on the night of the 23rd, at Mathen Terrace, and was found immerced in water, quite dead, and that such immersion was the cause of death; that Mary Forde, the mother of said child, was the cause of its being so immersed in concealing its birth, against whom they returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The prisoner was accordingly committed for trial.

EXECUTION AT MONMOUTH.—The last sentence of the law was carried into effect at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning upon Matthew Francis, convicted before Mr. Justice Willes, on the 6th instant., at the Monmouth Assizes, of the murder of his wife under circumstances of great atrocity and the utmost deliberation.—Francis, who was a cripple, lived at Newport, sometimes working at his trade of a tailor, and occasionally pursuing the calling of a hawker. He about two years since married a girl of the town.—They lived unhappily together, and in February last she left him, after a desparate quarrel, and went to live with a neighbour named Hawkins. There she was visited by her husband, who alternately used threats, persuasion, and entreaties, to induce her to return, but ineffectually. On Friday night, the 11th of March, he was at the house for some time, did all he could to get the woman back, but she still refusing he quitted in anger and made use of various threats. Next day he again went to the house; she was as resolute as ever against returning; and while two or three women were in the room he deliberately took off his coat, produced a razor with the blade tied with thread so that it might not shut, seized his wife, and inflicted two wounds on her throat which caused her immediate death. Francis was arraigned at the March Assizes, but the illness of a witness prevented the trial being proceeded with. Since then he made one or two attempts to destroy himself, once by suffocation. Subsequent to his condemnation, however, he manifested a frame of mind befitting his awful situation, and paid great attention to the exhortations of the chaplain, passing a considerable time immediately prior to his execution in the exercises of religion. He frequently acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and stated he had no further desire to live. Several thousands of persons—a large proportion from the Forest of Dean—were present to witness the awful scene. The culprit, who manifested extreme weakness, was assisted to the scaffold, and, apparently almost unconscious, was by the withdrawal of the fatal bolt launched into eternity.

INQUEST IN NENAGH JAIL.—On Friday last, Mr. Coroner Abbott held an inquest in Nenagh gaol, on the body of Mr. John Fitt, auditor, of Templemore, a lunatic, who died suddenly in the prison that morning. A turnkey, named Robert Hawkesley, proved that he found the man lying on his back in the ward at an early hour, working in a fit, quite colourless, and his head pressed with his hands. Dr. Frith swore that the deceased was a dangerous lunatic, and that in his opinion death arose from disease of the brain, terminating in epileptic convulsion. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Francis B. O'Grady, Esq., Tuffrane, high sheriff of the county Mayo, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Roscommon.

MISSION WORK IN IRELAND.

If the Church of Rome is endeavouring, by every means in her power, to gain a firmer footing in England, and to gather out proselytes from a Protestant community, it is satisfactory to know that in Ireland the strength of the Romish priesthood is rapidly diminishing, that a spirit of the most marked independence and of the most earnest inquiry is gradually diffusing itself over the island, and that in spots once the most superstitious and intolerant a new feeling has sprung up—Protestant in its tone, and leading, in a vast number of instances, to the distinct profession of Protestant principles. The weapons which were once employed with such avail by the priests are now comparatively useless. The people have lost, in a great measure, their dread of being named at the altar, or denied absolution, for making inquiries concerning their faith, or for searching the Scriptures to test the tenets of their church. To-be-sure, they cannot always do this with impunity. A Roman Catholic landlord will often turn a tenant adrift who is detected in this search after truth. The priest's command to ostracize him may even be regarded, and a poor man will suddenly find himself turned out of employment—without a hovel to lodge in—without a friend to assist him—and without the power of buying food. For one of the cruellest systems adopted to crush out this spirit of inquiry is that of "exclusive dealing"—a plan set on foot by the priests, in many places, to prevent "the souper" or "jumper," which, by the way, are the nicknames given to all Protestant converts, from purchasing food or clothing. In some of those districts which are still under the thraldom of priestcraft this exclusion of converts is so closely adhered to that we have heard of instances in which these persecuted people have had to send twenty miles for the commonest necessaries of life. Unfortunately, this kind of negative persecution is sometimes accompanied by more active measures—and within the last few days we have received intelligence from Tourmakeady, that the house of a convert has been maliciously set on fire, and that some Scripture-readers, while in the discharge of their duty, have been violently assaulted by the command of the priest, who was standing by all the time, and even joined in the attack.

A few years since a priest who had made use of that style of argument would have been readily joined by all the rabble in the neighbourhood; but now any unseemly demonstration of this kind never takes place without an indignant protest on the part of the Roman Catholics, some of whom, even in the lowest class, are heartily ashamed of their priests.

The Reformation spirit which has begun to penetrate through Ireland, and which bids fair, with God's blessing, to draw off the deadly poison which has so long corrupted her life-blood, has been unquestionably awakened by many agencies, most of which are comparatively modern in their application. We bid God speed to all those noble societies which have for their object to Christianise a country which has so large a claim on the sympathies, the prayers, and the exertions of English Christians. But there is one society which has, to our thinking, a more special and peculiar interest, inasmuch as it is, we believe, the only society organised for the express purpose, not only of preaching the Gospel to Irish Roman Catholics, but also of opposing by distinct arguments and in friendly controversy the special errors of their church. We allude to the Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics. Already the claims of that society have been urged by us in this journal, and we have endeavoured to show, while urging them, the manner in which the society's work is carried on—how under the superintendence of ordained missionaries every Romish tenet is brought before the minds of the Roman Catholics, and examined in the light of God's word; how the Douay version of the Bible is employed to show that not one peculiar Romish doctrine is to be found in its pages; how handbills, exposing some Roman Catholic dogma, and contrasting it with the simplicity of the Gospel, are scattered abroad by thousands and tens of thousands; how crowded classes are held for discussion; how by means of training schools, which have been brought to the utmost efficiency, schoolmasters and readers are prepared for their peculiar and arduous posts; and how, through the schools which have been established, the children of Roman Catholics are being brought up with such a knowledge of Scriptural truth as will not only preserve them from the delusions of Rome, but may prove to themselves an enduring and inestimable blessing.

We have not space to say more with respect to the working of the Irish Church Missions; but we cannot but express our regret that at this time especially, when the Roman Catholic mind seems aroused to the keenest interest on religious subjects, and when so many are seeking anxiously for truth, the strength of this great society should be crippled from the lack of funds, and that, instead of enlarging its field of usefulness, it should be compelled to confine its operations within narrower limits.

We heartily wish that the principles of this society should be examined and its operations inspected, and we feel sure that, if that were done, many would come forward to support a cause which has already affected so much for the best interests of our fellow-subjects, and which has so just a claim on the assistance of English Protestants.—*St. James' Chronicle.*

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN BELFAST.

On Thursday evening the several meetings held in the different churches were well attended, and the deepest interest seemed to be taken in the service.

Brownlow North, Esq., preached, in Rosemary-street Church, his last sermon previous to his return to Scotland. Before the appointed hour the sacred edifice was crowded, and hundreds had to leave, being unable to obtain admission. He delivered a very able, eloquent, and earnest discourse, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and many of the audience were greatly moved.

Amongst the remarkable cases which have occurred during the progress of the revival movement was that of two young women, sisters, who were brought under conviction while walking in the grounds attached to the Water-works. They had been attending meetings each evening, and had heard Dr. and Mrs. Palmer several nights in succession. The evening on which they became penitents they proposed to go to the Queen's Island, and spoke to their father, who keeps a shop in town, to permit them to do so. After some conversation with them, the father consented, and the young women left the house to go to the Island. When they had gone a short distance, one of them said, "I feel that I ought not to go to the Island this evening." Some remarks having passed between them, one of them proposed that they should go to the Water-works. They did so, and, while walking about there, she who said she felt that she ought not to go to the Queen's Island fell dow nunder conviction, and in a few minutes the second did the same. There was not one in the grounds but themselves. A gentleman who was passing took notice to them, and went into the grounds. On reaching them he did not know what to do. He knew neither of them, and what steps he should take he could not say. While standing over them, he saw a letter protruding from a small reticule which one of them carried, and on looking at the envelope he learned the name and address. He at once proceeded to their house, and acquainted the family. Their mother proceeded with a car for them, and brought them home. They immediately begged to have Mrs. Palmer brought to visit them, but no one in the house knew where Dr. Palmer was staying. The mother was, however, about trying to discover where Dr. and Mrs. Palmer stayed, and in passing into the shop she saw there a gentleman and lady making some purchases—the gentleman she took to be a clergyman. She told him the circumstances in connexion with her daughters, and asked if he knew where Dr. Palmer lodged. He said—"Myself and my wife spent some time in prayer this morning that God would shew us, before we left here, some fruit of our labours at the meetings in the town of Belfast, and here now, unexpectedly, we have an answer to prayer. I am Dr. Palmer." He and Mrs. Palmer went up stairs to the young women's room, and advised them and prayed with them. The sisters soon after professed to have received pardon. This is one of the cases which goes to show how the work of revival proceeds, and how parties are brought to repentance even "many days" after they have heard a sermon or some remark which may have taken hold of their minds. Cases of conviction and professed conversion are still frequent in Belfast. In the country districts and in the small towns throughout this province the movement continues. In Lisburn it seems to be gaining strength daily, and some very remarkable cases have occurred there. At Broomhedge the movement has been most extraordinary, hundreds having there professed conversion. The numbers attending the Methodist New Connexion Chapel there have so much increased that the chapel could not contain the one-half of them, and steps are being taken to have it enlarged, so as to make it suit the present circumstances. In different other places in the vicinity of Belfast the work proceeds, and much good has been evidently done wherever it has reached.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE ON THE TYNE.—The long and tedious strike of the Tyne shipwrights was brought to an end on Tuesday by the principal dock-owners complying with the terms demanded, and re-opening their yards to them. The advanced wages is 5s. per day. The men have been backed up by other trades, and by the shipwrights in employment in other parts of the country, and have been receiving 5s. per week each man.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY.—The general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held in the bank on the 25th instant—S. K. Mulholland, Esq., of Eglintine House, in the chair. A highly satisfactory report was read, and full particulars given of the position of the Bank, which gave great satisfaction. The Board informed the proprietors that the "rest fund" amounted to £155,000, which is vested in the Government funds. Alexander Johns, Esq., was unanimously elected as a director in the room of the late much-esteemed George T. Mitchell, Esq. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Board for the ensuing year:—Mr. Robert Batt, Pantyfedwen; Mr. A. Mulholland, Springvale; Mr. Samuel G. Fenton, Sydenham; Mr. James G. Bell, Tullyllah House; Mr. William S. Mitchell, Ollada; Mr. James Carlisle, Enfield; Mr. Andrew Kirk, Belfast.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—Lord Kinnaird has erected a drinking fountain at the entrance to the Ticket Office of the Dundee and Perth Railway Company, at their station in South Union Street, Dundee.

EXTRAORDINARY LAW CASE—THE CARRON COMPANY.

The following are some of the chief points in the indictment laid against this company by Colonel Maclean. The allegations are so astounding that we must beg our readers to be cautious in forming a judgment on the case, which can only at present be considered *ex parte*. Still, that such allegations should be boldly made in a court of law will induce many to believe that they are, at all events, founded upon fact. Meanwhile, whether the pursuer will succeed in proving his case or not, the effect will be most damaging to the parties concerned.

After the usual lengthy introduction, the document proceeds:—

The defenders, Carron Company, are incorporated by a charter under the Union Seal of Scotland, dated 19th June, written to the Seal, and registered 14th, and sealed on the 15th day of June, 1773. In the year 1847 the pursuer, Colonel Maclean, was proprietor of twenty shares of the stock of said company. He in that year sold these twenty shares, which were purchased, in the circumstances after detailed, by the defenders, Carron Company.

By the deed of co-partnery the capital stock was fixed at £150,000 sterling, divided into 600 shares of £250 sterling each.

Details are given regarding the constitution of the company, the manner in which its affairs were to be managed, and the books inspected—power given to the company to buy shares from individual parties. The document then proceeds:—

The business of the said company consists in manufacturing iron from the ore, and making various articles out of the iron so manufactured. The manager residing in Carron is the sole manager of the company, and the affairs are managed entirely by him, subject to the control and direction of the general board of proprietors.

One of the partners of the company, resident at Carron, has from time to time been appointed to be manager of the company. Joseph Stainton was such manager from the year 1786 till his death in 1825. He was then succeeded as manager at Carron by his nephew, Joseph Dawson, while another nephew, William Dawson, became managing clerk and assistant-manager, and he some time afterwards became also a voting and managing partner. Joseph and William Dawson continued in their respective offices till the death of the former, in or about the year 1850. William Dawson then became, and still is, manager at Carron.

The affairs of the company have been generally regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said charter; but the provisions relating to the appointment of committees for the management of the affairs of the company, and examination of the accounts and books, have not been observed for many years. The last meeting of any committee on the management of the affairs of the company was in the year 1813, and since that year no such committee has ever been appointed. The effect of this was to leave the entire management of the affairs of the company to the manager and assistant-manager at Carron, free from the control and superintendence contemplated by the said deeds of co-partnery.

The accounts and books of the company were kept at Carron by the manager; as regards these accounts, it was the custom of the company for the manager to make out half-yearly balance-sheets, which were submitted, along with an abstract thereof, to the general meeting held next after the day up to which such balance-sheets were made out; and at such half-yearly meeting a resolution was in use to be passed, approving of the said balance-sheet, declaring that the accounts in the ledger be closed accordingly, and resolving that the balance-sheets be copied into the balance-book, and that the same be compared with the ledger, and docketed and signed by the bookkeeper and two members of the company. Of these members, one was usually the manager, and the other the chairman or president of such meeting.

The books and accounts of the company were never seen or examined by any member of the company, except at such general meetings, and then they were never examined to any greater extent than was necessary for the comparison of the balance-sheet with the ledgers, and which ledgers had been previously altered to suit the said balance-sheet as after mentioned.

Joseph Stainton had, by his influence with the company while he was manager of it, contrived to fill all the principal offices therein with his own near relatives, and at the time of his death there were in the employment of the company, besides his two nephews, Joseph and William Dawson, a third nephew, Henry Dawson, as agent at Glasgow, and a cousin, Thomas Crossthwaite, as agent at Liverpool, while his brother, Henry Stainton, was agent in London.

Henry Stainton was agent for the company in London from the year 1808 until his death in 1851. When Joseph Dawson became manager in 1825, Henry Stainton was the largest shareholder in the company; he had been for many years one of the managing partners, and very frequently presided at the meetings of the company; and he had, from the number of votes held by him and by his relatives and others, whose votes he could command, and otherwise, great influence in the company; and from 1825 till Joseph Dawson's death in 1850, he and Joseph and William Dawson had practically the entire control and management of the affairs of the company.

The pursuers have recently discovered, as after-mentioned, and now aver, that Joseph and William Dawson, in concert with their uncle, Henry Stainton, taking advantage of their position and offices in the company, prepared false balance-sheets of the affairs of the company, which were afterwards submitted, along with abstracts thereof, to the general meetings of the company, by Joseph Dawson as manager, and were received as true and correct, and the abstracts thereof published by the company, and the amount of its property and assets, were systematically and fraudulently omitted therefrom; all as more particularly after specified.

The said balance-sheets and abstracts produced at the meetings as aforesaid were, during the time that Joseph Dawson was manager, all false, and were framed by Joseph and William Dawson, in connexion with Henry Stainton, with the view of concealing and misrepresenting the true state of the affairs of the company; and they were so framed by Joseph and William Dawson, in connexion with Henry Stainton, for the purpose, and in the course of carrying out a fraudulent design, which these parties had formed, of acquiring for themselves and their relatives the shares of the other partners of the company at sums far below their real value, and of thus at once enriching themselves and maintaining and strengthening the control which they had acquired over the affairs of the company; or for the purpose, and in the course of, carrying out some similar fraudulent design for their own benefit.

The pursuers have recently discovered, and now aver, that Joseph Dawson was in use to send to Henry Stainton every half-year, shortly before the respective half-yearly meetings at which the dividends were declared half-yearly, "trial balance-sheets," showing, *inter alia*, the true amount of profit on the preceding half-year.—These trial balance-sheets were then altered and adjusted by them to suit their own purposes; and after the said trial balance-sheets had been altered and adjusted by them, the ledgers of the company were altered to show the same state of affairs; and the balance-sheets to be submitted to the general meetings were then made out in accordance with the altered and adjusted balances. The balance-sheets were so altered by them quite inconsistently with the actual state of the facts; and, in particular, the amount of profit to be shown for the preceding half-year was fixed by them to suit their own purposes, without any reference to what the profit had actually been.

This system of altering and adjusting the balance-sheets and books of the company was practised by them as early as the year 1826. On the 30th of September of that year, Joseph Dawson wrote to Henry Stainton:—

"DEAR UNCLE,—I beg to annex copy of the stock ledger balances, from which you will observe that the profits amount to £15,085 10s. 7d. This we propose to reduce by transferring £2,500 from flask goods to pig iron, and reducing the value of the pig iron inventory to that extent; also, by diminishing the inventory of flask goods £1,000, and by transferring £1,000 from general charges to the credit of timber, and deducting that amount from the timber inventory—this would leave £10,085 10s. 7d. for the last six months. As that sum is still rather too much, it might be further reduced by transferring from £1,100 to £1,500 from general charges and flask goods to great forge and bar iron, and by diminishing their respective inventories to the same amount or by transferring so much to the credit of the insurance accounts."

On the 3rd of October, 1826, Henry Stainton answered the said letter, suggesting a different mode of disposing of the sum, so as to conceal the true amount of profit.

The balance-sheet submitted to the general meeting immediately following was accordingly altered and adjusted in terms of this correspondence, showing the profit reduced from £1,5085 10s. 7d. sterling, as it really was, to a sum of £,9585 10s. 7d. The same mode of altering and adjusting the balance-sheets of the company was continued during the whole time Joseph Dawson was manager of the company. Trial balance-sheets, accompanied by correspondence similar to the above passed between Henry Stainton and him prior to each half-yearly meeting. A table is given showing the actual profits earned by the company during the ten years extending from 1829 to 1838 inclusive. It also shows the profits as stated in the balances submitted to the general meetings. The amount of the actual profits was £294,543 19s, while the amount of profits stated in the balance was £118,925 19s. 11d. thus leaving an excess of actual profits of £175,119 19s. 1d. The pursuer, Colonel Maclean, has not had access to the books of the company, and cannot state the excess of actual profits over the profits stated in the balances during the years from 1838 to 1847.

In December, 1838, the half-year's gain is falsely stated to be £6,359 0d. 6d; but the actual profit, as appears from the balances of the books before they were adjusted and altered by Stainton and the Dawsons, was £20,841 15s. 3d. Moreover, among other things, there was fraudulently omitted from the statement of the assets of the company the value of their minerals which were extensive, of their ships, of which they had many, and of their freehold warehouses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Leith, which were very valuable.

It further appears that prior to 1825, Henry Stainton, as agent in London, had been paid, besides a small salary, a commission on the sales of his mine, and that this commission amounted to between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum.

It came to light, however, after the death of Henry Stainton, in 1851, that Joseph Dawson and William had not, as directed, seen this resolution adhered to, but that they had connived at Henry Stainton's remunerating himself in an indirect manner; and Carron Company took proceedings, both in the Courts in England and Scotland, against Stainton's executors, to recover the amount represented by these items, and after various proceedings, the claim was eventually compromised, in 1858 by a payment by Stainton's executors to the company of £220,000.

In prosecution of their fraudulent designs, they have not permitted any share of the company which has been offered for sale since the year 1830, till the death of J. Stainton, in 1851, to be purchased by any stranger or partner other than a member of the families of Stainton or Dawson. 276 shares have been offered for sale during that time; of these, 101 have been bought for the company, and of the remainder, 27 were purchased by Henry Stainton, and 148 by Joseph Dawson and his brothers. So successful have they been in the prosecution of their designs, that out of the 600 shares forming the capital of the company, while 154 have been absorbed into the company, 328 are held by members of the families of Stainton and Dawson, leaving only 118 in the hands of the independent members.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A FARMER NEAR HAWTHORNDEN.

A charge of assault was yesterday gone into at great length before Sheriff Jameson in the Sheriff Summary Court, Mr. John Aitchison, farmer, residing at Montmarle, near Roslin, being accused of attacking Captain John Blyth, of Seabank Villa, Leven, Fifeshire, Mrs. Blyth, Mrs. M'Callum (wife of Mr. George M'Callum, stockbroker and accountant), and Miss Macpherson, sister of Mrs. Blyth. The circumstances of the case are shortly these:—It appeared that Captain Blyth, accompanied by the ladies above mentioned, and his daughter, Miss Blyth, went out from Edinburgh on Thursday last, for the purpose of visiting Hawthornden. They travelled by coach to Lasswade, and proceeded thence on foot. After reaching Springfield they lost their direction, not knowing the locality, and in consequence got into a grass field belonging to Mr. Aitchison, who happened to be present on an adjoining ground with his reapers. Mr. Aitchison, noticing the party on his field, called out to them to turn back, as they had no business there, and there was no road that way for people. Captain Blyth, being rather deaf, was informed by the ladies of what was said, and as the farmer advanced towards them he stepped forward to meet him, and civilly requested him to point out the way to the high road, as they had missed their way. Mr. Aitchison, however, would listen to no explanations, and coupled his refusal to give the desired information by seizing hold of the captain by the collar and shirt front, and violently throwing him down. Captain Blyth fell heavily, but soon regained his feet, though neither active for young. Mr. Aitchison then a second time rushed upon him and threw him down. Mrs. Blyth and the ladies loudly rebuked this savage conduct, but the only answer given by the farmer was a severe blow on the back, which felled Mrs. M'Callum to the ground, Mrs. Blyth and Miss Macpherson meeting the same extraordinary treatment in succession. Remonstrance was again attempted, but proved of as little avail as before, Mr. Aitchison insisting that they should all march out of the field instantly, or he would have them forcibly away. A slight fence stood near the spot, and so long hold of the ladies he pushed them over one after the other, giving Miss Macpherson a push of such violence that this lady fell down upon the other side and received very severe injuries. Miss Blyth was not assaulted, although she was compelled to get over the fence. Captain Blyth being thus separated was retained in the field by the rough fellow, and in spite of renewed requests to be shown a footpath whereby he might reach the high-road, was pushed on across the field in another direction by the farmer, who, when they had proceeded some distance, and were out of sight of the ladies, dealt him a severe blow on the eye with his fist. Eventually they reached Sir J. W. Drummond's gamekeeper's house and Mr. Aitchison drew the attention of the gamekeeper to the circumstances under which he detained Captain Blyth. The gamekeeper, taking a rational view of the matter, lectured the defender on the severity of his conduct, the captain having also related his side of the case. During the conversation which ensued, Mr. Aichison declared he would suffer no person to trespass on his ground, and he would serve every one who did so in the same way he had served Captain Blyth. After several expressions to this effect, he pushed the captain through the gate and left him. These facts were proved in evidence by Captain Blyth and the ladies. For the defence it was urged by several reapers, who were called as witnesses, that Captain Blyth attacked Mr. Aitchison first, and the latters did not strike any of the party, and the statement of the defender was to a similar effect. Having heard Mr. Miller, S.S.C., for the defence, and carefully reviewed the evidence, Sheriff Jameson convicted Mr. Aitchison of the assault, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £10: in default, to suffer forty days' imprisonment.—*Scotsman.*

AN IRISH ROW IN GUY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

SINGULAR APPLICATION BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Dr. Steel, the medical superintendent, waited on the magistrate for his advice under the following singular circumstances:—He said that a male patient died in one of the wards at 4 o'clock in the morning. The wife was there, and left shortly afterwards, but returned in about an hour with a number of Irishmen, and demanded the body instantly to be delivered up to them. The gate-keeper told her that he could not comply, as it was against the rules of the hospital. They then all rushed in, and, headed by the female, entered the ward, and forcibly carried away the corpse. Their conduct caused considerable excitement in the building at that unseemly time in the morning, and as it was likely to be of much inconvenience if such conduct was repeated, he wished his worship's advice how to act against the female.

Mr. Combe—Was any opposition given to the latter as to the removal of the body after death had taken place?

Dr. Steel—Yes, sir. It is against the rules to remove them so soon. The corpse is first removed to the dead-house, where it remains for a short time, and then given up on application of the relatives.

Mr. Combe—Is any operation gone into after death?

Dr. Steele—No, sir, unless with the consent of the relatives, or a *post mortem* ordered by the authorities; but here a mob rushes into the hospital and with force carries away a corpse contrary to the known regulations.

Mr. Combe—I dare say they thought the body was about to be cut to pieces, and they went in to prevent it. The Irish are particular about their dead. Did the female commit any assault upon your officers?

Dr. Steel—I cannot say that she did, but I consider her conduct very bad in bringing a mob of unruly persons to the hospital at such an unseemly hour.

Mr. Combe—I recommend you to give instructions to your gate-keeper to prevent a mob entering for the future. When any of the deceased's friends demand the corpse, only allow sufficient inside to convey it out.

Dr. Steel—We shall take your advice for the future.

Applicant then left the court.

LONDON POLICE.

LAMBETH.—Yesterday the court was much crowded with persons anxious to get a look at the prisoner, and also to hear the particulars of the further and final examination of William Denbigh Sloper Harrison, *alias* Marshall, charged with bigamy.

The first witness called was Mr. William Hogg, clerk of the parish church of St. James', Paddington, who deposed that he was one of the attesting witnesses to a marriage that took place there on the 3d of July, 1858, and to which the certificate produced related. It was a marriage, as described, between William Denbigh Sloper Marshall, bachelor, late an officer in the army, and Mrs. Sophia Frost Dawson, widow, and he had every reason to believe—indeed, he had no doubt of the fact—that the prisoner at the bar and one of the three ladies present were the parties so married.

Revell, one of the warrant officers, said that on Tuesday afternoon last he apprehended the prisoner on the charge of Mrs. Hayes, for marrying her while his former wife was living. He acknowledged that he had done so, and said that he was a great blackguard and scoundrel for it. At the station-house, and while the charge was being taken, he again acknowledged the offence, said he was a scoundrel for acting so, and offered to go on his knees to both ladies and ask their pardon. Since the last examination he had made inquiry, and discovered that the prisoner had been for the last seven years living with a woman in Doris-street, Lambeth, and from what he had learned from her, his only occupation during that time had been a few jobs in the way of papering and repairing at the houses of a lady named Fell, who had a property in the neighbourhood, and his earnings did not average more than 3s. or 3s. 6d. a week. The woman herself worked at machine collar stitching, and by that means, and also permitting ladies and gentlemen to meet in their apartments, they were enabled to support themselves.

Prisoner—No such a thing; the neighbour hood is a low one, and the worst constructions are placed on everything. The fact is, Mr. ——and other gentlemen were in the habit of calling, with a view of getting me a situation, and this might have given rise to the rumour. Once a man is down every one is against him. It is a great cruelty your talking so.

Mr. Norton—How do you know whether the house was one of the description you have stated?

Revell—From inquiries in the neighbourhood.

Prisoner (in a whining tone)—The persons in the neighbourhood could say no such thing; but when a man is a little down, every one endeavours to crush him.

Revell—The most extraordinary thing, after all, is, that no one, not even his own mother or brother, knows how the prisoner has been getting his living for the past five years. On the very day he was taken the prisoner had been to the residence in Doris-street, and, in fact, came straight from there to the house of Mrs. Hayes, where I apprehended him.

Mrs. Jane Hayes said that on the 28th of June last she was married at the parish church of St. George, Hanover-square, to the prisoner, who had represented to her that he was the son of a nobleman; that his name was William Denbigh Sloper Harrison; that he had been an officer in the army, and was entitled to property.

Inspector Emmerson said that at the last examination the prisoner mentioned the name of a gentleman at Brixton, who he said knew him very well. He (Mr. Emmerson) had seen that gentleman, and he confirmed all he had represented on Wednesday last—namely, that the prisoner's real name was Sloper, that he was the illegitimate son of Mrs. Marshall before her marriage with a person of that name, and that so irregular had been the prisoner's conduct that he had been frequently in the hands of the police.

Mrs. Hayes—It has been stated, sir, by the prisoner that he has been drawn into the second marriage and I want to know why he should say so. It does not look very much like it when I did not even introduce him to a single one of my friends or respectable relatives; but the fact was, he made use of such threats that I was foolish enough to have him, and since I was last here I have received a letter from him expressing his regret for what he has said.

Mr. Norton—Where is that letter?

Mrs. Hayes—Unfortunately I have destroyed it.

Prisoner—Why, you know I couldn't go anywhere that you were not after me, and my life was such a misery to me in your house that I was obliged to go out for a change—for a little relief. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Norton—It has been stated, prisoner, that you have a third wife; indeed, your own mother has stated that you were married six or seven years ago, and if that is the case you must have married a third wife. Now, the only reparation you can make these ladies present whom you have so grossly deceived is to state, like a man, whether you have another wife living.

Prisoner—As God is above me and my judge I have not, and (pointing to Mrs. Dawson) that is my first wife, and I am very sorry for what I have done.

Mr. Norton—I find by the marriage certificate that you described yourself to Mrs. Dawson as late an officer in the army. Is that true? Have you been in the army?

Mr. Emmerson—He has never been in the army, your worship.

Revell—No; but his brother belongs to the militia. (Loud laughter.)

Prisoner—Don't laugh, pray don't laugh; some of yourselves may get into a hobble some day or other. (Renewed laughter.)

The prisoner, after receiving the customary caution, said, "Yes, I am guily of the charge. I know I have done very wrong, and I throw myself on your mercy."

The prisoner was then fully committed for trial at the ensuing sessions at the Central Criminal Court, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Pillion.

In this case the bankrupt was a trader residing at Mountmellick. The meeting was for proof of debts, choice of assignee, and surrender.

Mr. Levy appeared for the petitioning creditor, and Mr. Egan for the bankrupt.

Some debts were proved, and Mr. O'Rourke was appointed assignee.

Agent—Mr. O'Dowd.

In re Maclusky.

The bankrupt was a baker, carrying on business in Dorset-street. The purpose of the meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Nally as agent, appeared for the bankrupt. On the examination of the latter, he stated that in the month of June last, he went to America in search of a brother of his. He did so without giving notice of his intention to any person, and at the time of his departure was in debt in the sum of £500. His wife continued the bakery in his absence, receiving fresh credit. The bankrupt went to Quebec, and from thence to New York, and then straight home.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., said the bankrupt ought to be committed for insufficient answering.

Mr. Levy asked liberty to file a schedule and come in for final examination.

The Court granted the application, on the condition that the costs of the present meeting were paid.

The case was then adjourned. Agents—Messrs. Alman and Hacket.

In re Frederick A. Ferrar.

The objects of the meeting were stated by Mr. Dowse. In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. R. Armstrong, Q.C., on the part of Mr. Charters, objected to any portion of the proceedings appearing in the public newspapers.

Mr. Dowse said that, on behalf of Mr. Davis, he had no objection to the presence of the gentlemen of the press, or to the examination of witnesses and other matters being published.

His Lordship said that as an objection of the kind had been raised, the proceedings should be considered as in the nature of a private meeting.

ADMIRALTY COURT—FRIDAY, AUG. 26TH.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The "Golden Eagle"—Bottomry.

This was a petition on behalf of M. Llavallo, of Buenos Ayres, merchant, and it prayed that the validity of a bottomry bond on this American vessel, made at Liverpool in March last, by the master and one of the part owners, might be pronounced for, and payment of the amount secured, decreed out of the proceeds in court.

Dr. Towns